

## Bishops Urge Major Changes By U.S. to Help Nation's Poor

By Kenneth A. Briggs

WASHINGTON — Calling for "a new commitment to economic justice," a committee of Roman Catholic bishops has issued a first draft of a pastoral letter that proposes sweeping changes to help the poor.

The bishops' 120-page letter on the U.S. economy, released Sunday, asserts that while the nation can be proud of its achievements, there have been failures, "some of them massive and ugly," such as persistent hunger, homelessness and racial discrimination.

"Most of all we are concerned how our economic decisions affect the poor," Archbishop Rumbert G. Weakland of Milwaukee, chairman of the bishops' committee, said here Sunday at a news conference at which the document was made public.



Archbishop Weakland

"We find it a disgrace that 35 million Americans live below the poverty level and millions more hover just above it," he said. "We are appalled at the sad sight of extreme poverty elsewhere on this globe."

In the draft of the letter the bishops said, "We believe that the level of inequality in income and wealth in our society and even more the inequality on the world scale today must be judged morally unacceptable."

Many of the bishops' proposals seek a larger role for government in solving economic problems, a position that would appear to clash with the Reagan administration's drive to reduce the role of the state.

The fundamental message of the letter is an impassioned moral appeal for a change in attitudes toward the poor and policies aimed at helping them.

The document makes these main points:

- The nation should "make a major new policy commitment" to reduce the unemployment rate to 3 percent or 4 percent with programs including increased support by the government to create jobs.

- The welfare system is "woefully inadequate" and should be overhauled.
- The social and economic problems facing the country are made worse by the "arms race," which channels "resources away from the

task of creating a more just and productive economy."

- Government, business and labor should work together to plan and carry out economic reforms aimed at the chronically unemployed and others at the margin of poverty.

- Labor laws should be changed to help workers organize unions, "to prevent intimidation of workers and to provide remedies in a more timely manner for unfair labor practices."

- The direction of U.S. foreign policy, which under President Ronald Reagan has been shifting toward military programs, should emphasize basic human needs.

The "Pastoral Letter on Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy" was prepared over four years by the five-member committee, which was appointed by the leadership of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The document, considered one of the most significant pastoral letters in the history of the American church hierarchy, is to be discussed by the nation's 280 bishops at their annual meeting this week in Washington and revised in the coming

year. The final version is expected to be voted on by the bishops at their meeting next year.

In the document, the bishops describe their purpose as evaluating U.S. economic policies in terms of the "profoundly human, and therefore moral" issues that underlie them.

"Bishops do not approach economic questions as experts in economics," Archbishop Weakland said at the news conference, "but, using the best evidence and data in that field, they reflect as teachers and pastors on the effects, both good and bad, that the economy has on people."

To the consternation of some Catholics who anticipated the bishops' statement as a strong indictment of many Reagan administration social policies, the bishops decided last year to issue the first draft after the presidential election to keep their views from becoming a factor in the campaign.

Following the procedure used recently in other pastoral letters, including the document last year condemning nuclear war, the bishops make a distinction in the letter on the economy between binding moral principles that carry the church's highest authority and practical strategies about which Catholics may legitimately disagree.

Many of the principles, such as the imperative to abolish poverty, have been considered essential teachings of the church.

The bishops' committee drew upon the Bible, theology and papal pronouncements to support the principle, fundamental to the document, that special concern for the poor should govern all economic considerations.

Related principles, supported by nearly a century of Catholic social teaching, include the primacy of labor over capital and the need to place economic resources first at the service of the common good rather than toward the production of luxury items.

Judging the United States by those standards, the bishops said that despite great progress in some areas, "we know full well that there have been failures, some of them massive and ugly."

Part of the problem, the letter said, are attitudes of "selfishness" brought to a climax a three-year



Two U.S. astronauts, Joe Allen, left and Dale Gardner, grappled with the Palapa satellite on Monday as they successfully maneuvered it into the cargo bay of the shuttle Discovery.

## Morocco Resigns From OAU to Protest Seating of Western Sahara Insurgents

ADDIS ABABA — Morocco became the first state to leave the Organization of African Unity

when it walked out Monday to protest the presence at an OAU summit here of the Western Sahara independence movement, the Polisario Front.

King Hassan II of Morocco, in a message read to the opening session of the summit by his adviser, Ahmed Guedira, said: "As a founder member of the OAU, Morocco cannot be its grave digger. Until wiser days, I bid you farewell."

The seating for the first time of the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Morocco's decision to leave the organization brought to a climax a three-year

dispute that had threatened to destroy the 21-year-old pan-African organization.

But unlike previous occasions since the Polisario Front's contested admission to the OAU in February 1982, Morocco's supporters did not attempt to deprive the session of a 34-state quorum by refusing to take part with the Polisario Front's government seated. The republic is not recognized at the United Nations.

Only Zaire, a staunch ally of Morocco, made any gesture of protest when Foreign Minister Unha Di Lutete announced that his delegation was not going to take any further part in this summit, the 20th, because of the presence of the Saharan delegation, led by Mohammed Abdelaziz.

A pro-Moroccan walkout at a summit in Libya in 1982 wrecked the quorum and the Saharan Republic pulled out of the summit in Addis Ababa in 1983 to avoid another confrontation.

That summit, partly in return for the republic's gesture, called on Morocco to hold direct talks with the Polisario Front on a cease-fire. But Morocco says that to talk to the Polisario would be to grant the Saharan Republic official recognition and to prejudice the outcome of a referendum that Morocco said in 1981 it would hold in the territory.

national OAS protocol rather than a moderation of the U.S. position on arms shipments.

The Reagan administration and Central American allies of the United States rejected a peace proposal by the Contadora nations — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — including a freeze on armaments and a ban on foreign military bases and advisers in the region.

Officials said Mr. Shultz discussed changes proposed in the draft treaty in his closed meetings with the Central American and Contadora group ministers Monday. Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have proposed amendments providing for international verification of negotiated arms reductions that would be carried out simultaneously.

Officials said the Contadora foreign ministers plan to meet here to consider the proposed revisions, but that no action on the issue was expected here this week. Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepulveda, and Venezuela's foreign minister, Isidro Morales Paul, indicated Sunday that some aspects of the treaty changes would be unworkable.

In his address, Mr. Shultz said that OAS nations should initiate "a greater multilateral effort" to combat terrorism and take "immediate action" against international drug trafficking.

Mr. Shultz said that the Reagan administration has begun a new anti-terrorist training and assistance program for civilian agencies of allied governments, paralleling already established military training programs.

Responding to calls by Latin governments for reform in the system of managing their foreign debts, Mr. Shultz also reiterated the U.S. view that "the initial crisis has been managed" and that Latin nations should seek renewed growth through "internal adjustments" and the pursuit of private foreign investment.

His remarks stood in sharp contrast to those of Brazil's president, Joao Figueiredo, and the OAS general secretary, Joao Baena Soares, who said that present formulas for managing the debt burden were inadequate.

Latin members of the 11 nation Caribbean group told Mr. Shultz on Sunday that a U.S. proposal that debt issues be discussed within the International Monetary Fund was not sufficient and reiterated their call for a special meeting between debtor nations and the Western industrialized countries.

## Shuttle Crew Carries Out First Space Salvage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — A U.S. astronaut, using a jet backpack to move through space, captured a wayward satellite on Monday in a historic space salvage.

Later, when a stowing mechanism would not work, the astronaut, Joe Allen, used his hands to help move the huge payload into the space shuttle Discovery's cargo bay.

"Dock, dock!" Mr. Allen exclaimed as he inserted a 4-foot (1.21-meter) pole called a "stinger" into the engine nozzle of the Palapa-B2 satellite, securing it firmly.

Using the language of a rodeo cowboy, he cried: "Stop the clock. I've got it tied."

Mr. Allen's fellow spacewalker, Dale Gardner, said the feat was "something that's never been done before."

It was the first time that a human being had latched onto an orbiting satellite and retrieved one for return to Earth, where it will be repaired and launched again. Mr. Allen and Mr. Gardner planned another walk on Wednesday to rescue a second satellite that is also off course.

After Mr. Allen snared Palapa, another astronaut, Anna Fisher, working controls inside the cabin, used the ship's 50-foot robot arm to snare a grapple fixture on the stinger to bring the satellite into the bay. But Mr. Gardner was unable to attach a second grapple fixture for proper berthing because of a protruding section of the satellite.

Mr. Allen and Mrs. Fisher turned to a backup plan. Palapa was released from the arm and the spacewalkers berthed the 21-foot, 1,500-pound (682-kilogram) satellite by hand, an exercise they had practiced many times in a water tank on Earth.

While Mrs. Fisher held Palapa firmly above the open cargo bay, Mr. Allen clamped his feet in a pair of foot restraints and reached up and attached a tether to a satellite antenna.

Mrs. Fisher released the arm's grip, and with Mr. Allen holding Palapa steady, Mr. Gardner removed the stinger and attached a berthing fixture to the bottom of the satellite. Then they gently lowered the satellite by hand into a cradle for the return to Earth.

The success of the operation is an important step in demonstrating the versatility of the space shuttle. The reusable shuttles have

the Solar Max scientific satellite, in a mission last April.

The outcome of the salvage mission could help determine future insurance rates for satellites. The insurance underwriters who paid \$180 million for the loss of Palapa and Westar-6, the satellite that is scheduled to be recovered on Wednesday, arranged for the salvage effort.

They now own the two satellites and hope to refurbish them for resale, thereby recouping some of their money and proving that the failure of a satellite need not be a total loss.

The insurance underwriters, led by Merrett Syndicates Ltd. of London and International Technology Underwriters of Washington, are paying the National Aeronautics and Space Administration \$5.5 million to meet some of the salvage costs.

They have paid \$5 million to the Hughes Aircraft Co., manufacturer of the satellites, to build the salvage equipment and direct the course of the satellites so that they would be in a position for the shuttle's rescue attempt.

Each satellite, when new, cost \$35 million. The insurers paid claims of \$105 million to the Western Union Corp., Westar's original owner, and \$75 million to Indonesia, owner of Palapa. The policies covered the costs not only of the satellites but their associated rockets and launching costs.

Discovery caught up with Palapa after a four-day, 1.6 million-mile chase during which the commander, Rick Hauck, and the pilot, David Walker, triggered the ship's big and small steering jets 44 times. They had circled the globe 64 times during the pursuit.

The capture of Palapa-B was executed just 15 minutes after the untethered Mr. Allen cast free of Discovery's open cargo bay to cross a 35-foot void between the two spacewalkers, propelling himself with a rocket backpack.

The shuttle, satellite and astronaut were circling Earth at 17,400 miles (28,380 kilometers) an hour, 224 miles high.

The virtually identical off-course satellites were supposed to have rocketed into stationary orbits 23,300 miles high.

But the rocket misfires sent them into elliptical paths ranging from about 161 miles to 700 miles high.

(AP, NYT)

## Thatcher Urges Talks On Limiting Space Arms

By Michael Getler

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a speech Monday night, praised President Ronald Reagan's re-election and urged a resumption of East-West negotiations, particularly to head off an arms race in space.

"We have to start negotiating soon," Mrs. Thatcher said, "because we are on the verge of new technologies in space which would cost so much to develop."

It was Mrs. Thatcher's second major speech this year in which she has called for negotiations on space weaponry.

In July, she warned of space being "turned into a new and terrible theater of war" unless we "address ourselves to the new and urgent challenge of arms control in outer space."

Addressing London's Lord Mayor's banquet, Mrs. Thatcher said that Mr. Reagan's election victory "proved once again something which I believe to be as true of politics as it is of television: all the best programs run for more than one series."

The Conservative prime minister, who won re-election last year and has indicated she will run again, said that she was particularly struck by the support of young people for Mr. Reagan.

"I believe young people here and in the U.S. do want a country to be proud of, a framework of values to believe in, of rules to live by," she said.

Her call for improvement in East-West relations comes before the visit to Britain next month of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Politburo member who is frequently mentioned as a possible successor to President Konstantin U. Chernenko. He will be the highest-ranking Russian to visit in eight years.

On economic issues, Mrs. Thatcher called on the Reagan administration to "give urgent attention to reducing the deficit. This would help lower interest rates in the U.S., would promote recovery in the rest of the world and would ease the problems of international debt."

**Reduction in Taxes Seen**  
Earlier, Barnaby J. Feder of The New York Times reported from London: Britain can look forward next year to a modest reduction in net



Police arresting a striker in Yorkshire.

## 54 Are Hurt, 45 Held In U.K. Strike Clashes

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Fifty-four persons were injured and 45 arrested in picket violence as Britain's coal strike Monday entered its ninth month.

The clashes occurred as strikers sought to reduce the number of miners returning to work after being encouraged to do so by promises of bonuses.

Peter Wright, the chief police constable of South Yorkshire, where support for the strike is strongest, said the violence Sunday night and early Monday was the worst in the region thus far. Incidents at a dozen coal pits and mining villages in the region resulted in 45 arrests, with 45 policemen and nine pickets injured.

The attacks appeared to represent a shift in tactics, police said. Violent incidents were being carried out by relatively small groups in several locations within a few hours, keeping police on the move, rather than by large groups concentrated in one area.

Two police stations were attacked, with gasoline bombs and

metal bolts being hurled through windows.

Throughout the strike, about one-fourth of Britain's 180,000 coal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Shultz Asks OAS to Act On Terrorism, Drugs

By Jackson Diehl

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz reiterated U.S. concern over a "dangerous military imbalance" in Central America on Monday and called on Latin American nations to take action against terrorism and international drug trafficking, as the Organization of American States opened a general assembly.

Mr. Shultz emphasized the U.S. position that "credible verification and control mechanisms" must be

The stir over arms deliveries to Nicaragua reflects a policy struggle within the Reagan administration. Page 6.

included in any peace settlement for Central America.

The secretary also met Monday with foreign ministers of U.S. allies in Central America and of Mexico and Colombia, which are members of the Contadora group seeking to mediate peace in the region.

"Good words will not guarantee that armed opposition groups will be integrated into a genuinely democratic political system," he said in his address. "Promises will not be enough to guarantee that one nation is not a military threat to another. Promises will not reduce an already dangerous military imbalance that is constantly fed from outside the hemisphere."

Mr. Shultz's speech contained no direct mention of Soviet arms shipments to Nicaragua and little direct criticism of the Sandinista government. Officials here said the omission reflected a deference to tradi-

tion.

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- Volkswagen of West Germany signed an accord with East Germany to provide engine assembly equipment. Page 11.

- Big financial institutions are forcing a drop in the world's stock prices, a trend that worries Wall Street. Page 11.

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Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in his office Monday in New Delhi.

## Gandhi Adheres to Nonaligned Policy Invoking Forebears, He Vows Continuation of Socialism

By James M. Markham

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pledged Monday night continuity with the foreign and domestic policies of his late grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his mother, Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated Oct. 31.

In his first address to the nation, the 40-year-old prime minister reaffirmed a commitment to socialism at home and India's nonalignment in foreign affairs.

Speaking in Hindi and English on national radio and television, Mr. Gandhi did not mention the assassinations of his father and mother, who were followed by his mother's assassination by two Sikh bodyguards.

But he said: "Vested interests, both external and internal, are inciting and exploiting communal passions and violence to divide India. Answering communalism with communalism will only help these subversive and secessionist forces."

Earlier in the day, in a move that consolidated his political position, Mr. Gandhi was unanimously named president of the governing

Congress (I) Party. The party presidency, which his mother had also held, will give the prime minister important leverage over the organization as it poised to fight a general election expected in late December or early January.

By taking the party presidency, the prime minister won the virtual right to name candidates who will stand for the Congress (I) Party in the elections. Mr. Gandhi is seen as having an interest in choosing a bloc of new candidates who will be beholden to him once the new parliament is formed.

The untested prime minister's first foray into public policy formulation broke little new ground and gave only a faint sense of what his eventual imprint on the nation might be.

Instead, evoking repeatedly the legacies of his grandfather and his mother, Mr. Gandhi affirmed India's "adherence to socialism and planning," said that rural development would be given priority and asserted that the private sector "has adequate scope to enhance the productive potential of the economy."

In foreign affairs, Mr. Gandhi again evoked the two members of his family who also led India: "Jawaharlal Nehru bequeathed to us a foreign policy which Indira Gandhi so creatively enriched. I shall carry it forward."

Mr. Gandhi affirmed a wish "to develop closer relations with each one of our immediate neighbors in a spirit of peace, friendship and cooperation." He added: "This is what we have offered Pakistan."

The traditional accents of India's professed nonalignment were audible in the differing descriptions used to characterize ties with Moscow and Washington.

"We highly value the wide-ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union, based on mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when most needed," he said. "With the United States of America we have a multifaceted relationship. We attach importance to our economic, technological and cultural cooperation with them."

He added: "We have always been friends with both the East and the West... and we want better relations between them."



## Shiite Demonstrators Barricade Streets in South Lebanon Protest

**SIDON, Lebanon**—Shiite Muslim demonstrators erected barricades in two southern Lebanese towns Monday as the region responded to an anti-Israeli strike call by the Amal militia movement.

The strike followed Israel's refusal to free four senior Amal officials arrested in southern Lebanon on Thursday, the day Lebanese and Israeli military officers began talks on an Israeli withdrawal from the south. Lebanon says it has suspended the talks until the four men are freed.

The first substantive session of the United Nations-sponsored discussions had been due to take place Monday at the Lebanese border town of Naqura.

In an apparent effort to break the deadlock, Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state with responsibility for Middle Eastern affairs, flew to Beirut and met with President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami, government sources said. Mr. Murphy arrived from Tel Aviv, where he discussed the stalled talks with the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

A source said Mr. Murphy had

proposed that Israel release three of the detained men immediately to return for Lebanon's agreement to resume the talks Wednesday. The fourth man would be freed after Wednesday's session. The source said the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, Lebanon's minister of state for the south, refused to hold any more talks until Israel released all four men.

After meeting with Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Karami, Mr. Murphy said that he did not know when the withdrawal talks would be resumed, "but I believe soon, and this is preferable." He said he would convey the Lebanese position to Israel.

In Sidon, southern Lebanon's highest town, residents said the strike was total. Inhabitants of the Shiite quarter erected barricades of burning tires, which were later removed by Israeli troops. Radio and police reports said similar barricades were erected in Tyre, the region's second town. Villages throughout the predominantly Shiite south were shut by the strike.

Police said Israeli troops and militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, which is Christian-led, increased patrols and roadblocks throughout the region to prevent guerrilla attacks. Amal, the Shiite militia, rejected an Israeli demand to call off guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops during the withdrawal talks.

An Amal spokesman in Beirut said: "The only statement the Amal movement will issue in reply to the Israeli demand is to carry on the resistance, which is a fundamental element of Amal of which it is proud."

Sidon residents and Amal sources said Israel was mistaken in saying that one of the four detained men, Mahmoud Fakih, was Amal's military operations chief to the south and had been bused by the Israelis for a year. The sources said Mr. Fakih was southern political chief of the organization and had not been in hiding.



**MOLOTOV COCKTAIL** — Demonstrators in the Spanish Basque city of Bilbao threw a Molotov cocktail at a police armored vehicle on Monday. They were protesting a government decision to close down yards and restructure the shipbuilding industry.

## EC Aides Agree on Ways To Set Up Cost Controls

**BRUSSELS** — European Community finance ministers agreed Monday on procedures for stricter cost control to avoid cash crises similar to one that has virtually paralyzed the EC for almost two years.

The agreement came as two other groups of EC ministers met here to prepare for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC early in 1986.

Officials said the agreement by the 10 finance ministers would be discussed here on Wednesday with leaders of the European Parliament, who fear it may curtail the assembly's budgetary powers.

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The new procedures are to be used for the first time in working out the 1986 budget, officials said. The central elements of the agreement are restrictions on the growth of agricultural spending, a greater role for finance ministers in deciding cash limits and measures to prevent what some governments see as attempts by the European Parliament to exceed its budget authority.

The foreign ministers, meeting separately, heard their president, the Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, call for a breakthrough in agreeing on entry terms for Spain and Portugal before the final round of talks with the two Iberian countries opens in Brussels on Nov. 26.

The foreign ministers disagreed over access to EC waters for Spain's huge fishing fleet, with some demanding that it be excluded from the bloc's fisheries for as long as 15 years.

Agriculture ministers also met Monday to try to agree on ways of curbing the EC's wine surpluses before the entry of Spain.

## Yugoslav Tells Court of Death Threat

**BELGRADE** — Miodrag Milic, one of six Yugoslav intellectuals on trial for "hostile association," said in court on Monday that he had received death threats from a top state security policeman, Ranko Savic.

Mr. Milic, a 55-year-old scriptwriter, said that, after he had made a statement at a public meeting to Belgrade, Mr. Savic summoned him and told him he would be killed. "Just like" Jovan Barovic, a lawyer who died in a mysterious car crash. He said Mr. Savic also named other people who had died.

After Mr. Milic's statement, Nikola Barovic, a defense lawyer in the trial who is also the son of the dead lawyer, called for an investigation.

Mr. Savic has questioned a number of dissidents, including Radomir Radovic, a 33-year-old engineer said by official sources to have committed suicide after being to custody twice last April.

Mr. Milic defended himself against accusations of possessing banned books.

"As an author who wrote a history of the Yugoslav revolution from 1918 to 1981," he said, "I used all possible sources. I looked have the book 'Mein Kampf,' but that does not mean I am promoting fascism."

On his relations with the late President Tito's former heir-apparent, Miroslav Djilas, who became a dissident in 1954, Mr. Milic said: "One cannot write the history of the Yugoslav revolution without Djilas, a former member of the Politburo and author of some 20 books."

**Police 'Fixation'** — Mr. Milic said earlier that the Yugoslav police had a "fixation" about intellectuals communicating with one another. Reuters reported from Belgrade.

Mr. Milic said that Belgrade intellectuals had joined a group called the "Free Open University" in the mid-1970s. They held at least 200 meetings around Belgrade, he said, covering various themes, both political and nonpolitical.

But he denied that anti-state activities had been discussed. "The police have a fixation that communication among intellectuals is illegal," he said.

Western diplomats see the trial as one of the most significant since the death of President Tito in 1980.

## 5 Blacks Die In Renewed Violence in South Africa

**JOHANNESBURG** — Five blacks were killed and one was injured Monday as the unrest that has claimed about 100 lives in the past 10 weeks broke out again in black townships in South Africa.

The police said that three men, a woman, and a child were burned to death when a gasoline bomb exploded after it was thrown at their home in Daveyton Township east of Johannesburg.

The sixth victim was hit by rubber bullets when police fired at rioters in Tokosa, south of here, a police spokesman said.

The police had no explanation for the firebombing. The South African Press Association said it appeared to have been a reprisal against blacks who ignored a call for a 48-hour general strike in Transvaal province last week.

Twenty-three persons died in the violence in black communities during that strike, and some of them were scheduled for burial Monday.

The strike, one of the most effective in recent years, paralyzed many businesses in the country's industrial center. It was called by anti-apartheid organizations to focus attention on the condition of blacks to the white-ruled republic, primarily poor living conditions in their crowded townships.

The strike was characterized by arson and looting in many townships. Police have arrested several strike leaders, but a spokesman refused to comment Monday on press reports that more than 1,000 people had been detained during the past week.

Meanwhile, Herman Rebhan, the general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation, demanded Monday the release of South African trade union members who are being held under security laws that allow for suspects to be kept in solitary confinement and be questioned without having access to a lawyer.

Mr. Rebhan said at a meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, attended by delegates from 11 countries, that "we are not prepared to accept behavior so clearly aimed at destroying the legitimate activities of a lawful organization."

## 54 Are Hurt In U.K. Strike

(Continued from Page 1) miners have continued to work, primarily to pit still operating in Nottinghamshire, south of Yorkshire. They have kept working because the National Union of Mine Workers called the strike last March without a national ballot of the membership.

But to the last week, as the latest negotiations to end the walkout collapsed and as the state-run National Coal Board offered a £1,400 (\$1,764) package of pre-Christmas wages and bonuses, there has been the most significant drift back to work thus far among the strikers.

The board said that 1,900 strikers reported back to work Monday, in contrast to the 2,100 who returned all of last week.

The board said that almost 56,000 miners were working. Of 174 mines, the board said 56 are producing some coal, 45 have working miners but no production and 73 remain on strike.

The board's figures could not be independently verified, and Arthur Scargill, the leader of the National Union of Mine Workers, said only about 40,000 miners were working.

"The coal board's policy of trying to bribe miners to return to work, using as an inducement money already owed to them, is not succeeding," he said.

Although the number of miners coming back is a fraction of those on strike, there seemed to be little doubt here that the drift back to work in the last week was the largest since the strike began.

**Chinese Leader Visits Spain** — President Li Xian-mian of China arrived in Madrid on Monday for a tour of Spain and Portugal aimed at improving ties with the West and attracting foreign capital. It is his first visit to Western Europe and the first by a Chinese head of state to Spain since diplomatic relations were established in 1973.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### More East Germans Leave Embassy

**PRAGUE (Reuters)** — About 20 East Germans, many of them children, joined a gradual exodus Monday from the West German Embassy in Prague, where scores of them had moved to as they sought a passage to the West.

Two minibuses took them from the embassy, which has been closed for normal business since Oct. 4, to the central railroad station, where they boarded a train for East Berlin.

Western diplomats said earlier that by Sunday night about 50 of more than 140 people camped inside the embassy had left Czechoslovakia for home after East Germany pledged they would not be prosecuted. But the East German authorities have refused to guarantee that they will eventually be allowed to emigrate to the West.

### Cuba, Angola List Pullout Conditions

**HAVANA (AFP)** — Cuba and Angola have agreed to the phased withdrawal of an estimated 25,000 Cuban soldiers from Angola once the South African military presence in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, is reduced to 1,500 men and UN troops are posted there, the Communist Party newspaper *Granma* reported Monday.

Quoting a declaration by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, the Cuban daily said: "After the deployment of United Nations forces in Namibia and the reduction of South African forces to 1,500 soldiers, the Angolan and Cuban governments will begin the gradual reduction of internationalist troops according to a program to be drawn up."

Mr. dos Santos, in a speech for the ninth anniversary of Angola's independence, said conditions of a Cuban pullout set by his government earlier this year still applied. They are the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, a cutoff of South African aid to Angolan rebels and the application of a UN resolution for an independence referendum in Namibia.

### Thai General Withdraws Demands

**BANGKOK (UPI)** — Thailand's top military commander withdrew his demand for a cabinet reshuffle Monday, apparently ending a political confrontation with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda. General Arthit Kamlang-Ek said no confrontation existed between the military and government.

Reports of a confrontation stemmed from misunderstandings and speculation on the part of others, General Arthit said. He said he had wanted the monetary policy readjusted to help the poor but did not seek the removal of any cabinet members. If monetary changes can be made without a reshuffle, he said, that is a good sign.

The conciliatory tone was in contrast to an emotional speech by General Arthit last week when the Prem government devalued the currency by 17.4 percent against the dollar. General Arthit demanded a rollback of the devaluation and a cabinet reshuffle.

### Kohl Appoints Chancellery Minister

**BONN (Reuters)** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl named a new cabinet minister Monday to revamp the work of his chancellery and improve policy management within his fractions three-party coalition.

The minister, Wolfgang Schäuble, 42, is a close confidant of Mr. Kohl and has been chief whip of the Christian Democrat-Christian Social Union parliamentary alliance since 1981.

Mr. Kohl said at a news conference that Mr. Schäuble would assume the rank of minister and head of the chancellery, increasing the cabinet's number to 17. He will also assume charge at the chancellery of ties with East Germany from former Minister of State Philipp Jenninger, who has left the office to become Bundestag speaker.

### Polish Dissidents Form Rights Group

**WARSAW (Reuters)** — Fourteen Poles, including four of the country's best-known dissident intellectuals, announced the formation Monday of a human rights group in response to the murder of an opposition priest.

They said their group, called "The Citizens' Committee Against Violence," would work in Warsaw, issuing information on any cases of police brutality and offering legal help to victims of alleged persecution.

The committee is the third human rights group formed in Poland since the priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, was kidnapped and murdered last month. The others are to the southern cities of Krakow and Wroclaw. The Warsaw group includes Anna Kowalska, Edward Lipinski, Jan Jozef Lipski and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who are all known dissidents.

### For the Record

**Bombs exploded in Vienna** outside the office of the Israeli airline, El Al, and at the entrance of the British Consulate Monday, police said. No injuries were reported. Nobody claimed responsibility. (UPI)

**A Belgian trade promotion official** at the Belgian Embassy in Seoul has been arrested in Brussels on charges of spying for the East bloc, a government source said Monday. He confirmed a report that the man, who was not a diplomat, was arrested Friday. (AP)

**The Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant** in California, which had been scheduled for completion in the early 1970s but was delayed by anti-nuclear protests and legal problems, finally produced electricity for consumers early Sunday. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. officials said. (LAT)

**The bankrupt 1984 World's Fair** in New Orleans closed Sunday night after a six-month run. Although more than seven million people came, the fair left unpaid bills of more than \$100 million after problems including two grand jury indictments and an FBI operation to trace kickbacks. (NYT)

**The world chess champion**, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, played to a draw after 22 moves Monday in the 23d game of the world title contest. The draw leaves Mr. Karpov's lead of 4-0 unchanged. The match continues Wednesday. (AP)

## Thatcher Urges Negotiations To Limit Weapons in Space

(Continued from Page 1)

taxes, a slight decline in inflation and continued economic growth, but there will be a number of spending cuts and price increases needed to control government borrowing, the chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, told the House of Commons Monday.

The government's plans were revealed in the Autumn Statement, an annual spending review by the chancellor that has grown to include economic projections and typically, a bevy of announcements related to taxation. It also included news of the end of both the pound note and the halfpenny.

The note, which replaced the gold sovereign coin in 1914, will be used for one more year to give people more time to adjust to a far more durable pound coin introduced last year. The halfpenny has been used for over seven centuries but now costs more to make than it is worth.

Monday's statement said that government spending in the fiscal year beginning April 1 would be \$167 billion, a \$380-million increase on the total built in to the plans published in March. The chancellor projected that gross national output would increase 2.5 percent in the current year, 1 percent less than previously predicted because of the coal strike, now in its ninth month. He predicted that the 1 percent would be recovered next year, producing a growth rate of 3.5 percent.

Together with the spending plans, the result would reduce the public sector share of Britain's economy to 41 percent next year, a 2.5 percent decline from its peak three years ago. It would also leave room for about \$1.9 billion in tax cuts, about \$600 million less than previously predicted. The projections are based on an assumption that inflation, to which many benefits are geared, will average 4.75 percent this year and decline to 4.5 percent in the last quarter of next year. It also assumes that unemployment will not drop noticeably from its current level of more than three million, or 13 percent of the workforce.

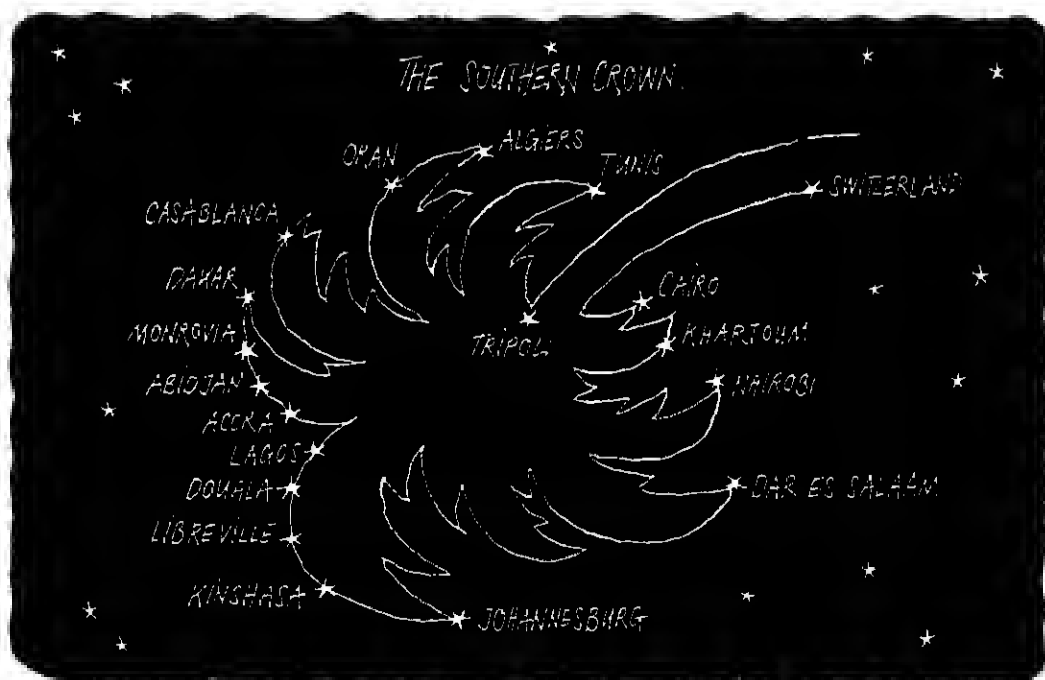
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# Nancy Reagan: the Indispensable Adviser Behind the President's Decisions

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before the election, one of President Ronald Reagan's closest advisers grew nervous about California. The adviser pressed top campaign operatives for the latest polling results and repeatedly asked if everything was being done in Mr. Reagan's home state.

In the end, it was decided that more money would be spent in California and Mr. Reagan would campaign there the day before the election. Aides said the decision was made at least partly because of the lobbying of the anxious adviser, Nancy Reagan.

"She is the indispensable adviser in his political and personal life," said Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, chairman of the president's reelection campaign. "She is his chief protector, and she has tremendous political instincts. She's just a highly intelligent woman with a lot of street smarts."

As the president faces crucial decisions on his second term in office, many of his aides say they think that Mrs. Reagan's influence is bound to increase.

Administration aides are highly reluctant to talk about Mrs. Reagan's role, saying that she has been sensitive about publicity ever since her early days as first lady.



Nancy Reagan looked on as President Ronald Reagan signed documents on Sunday accepting the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington as a U.S. national monument.

Her role, saying that she has been sensitive about publicity ever since her early days as first lady.

They agree that she rarely takes an interest in policy matters, in-

stead focusing on Mr. Reagan's schedule and on anything that she considers might be harmful to his political or personal interests. By far the most sensitive area of Mrs.

Reagan's influence is in personnel. Her role, in fact, is the thread that runs through almost every conversation these days among the president's top advisers when the

subject turns to who might stay, who might go and who might replace those who leave in his inner circle.

For example, colleagues report that Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, is eager to leave his post. Some say Mr. Deaver wants to be chief of staff, and others say he is tired of the White House and wants to work in private business.

Mr. Deaver has said, however, that he would not make a decision until he talked to both Mr. and Mrs. Reagan. A colleague emphasized that both were important in that Mrs. Reagan, and not her husband, is the one most likely to put pressure on Mr. Deaver to stay.

"It's a unique relationship," a White House aide said of the friendship between Mr. Deaver and Mrs. Reagan. "Everyone knows that no one can replace Mike if he leaves. He's sort of a son, confessor, confidant and aide. He does everything from moving her jewelry to sitting down and talking about the most sensitive changes that are ever discussed around here."

Close as he is, Mr. Deaver was said to have irritated Mrs. Reagan when he told a television interview-

er the president occasionally nodded off at cabinet meetings. Last week his colleagues found it puzzling that Mr. Deaver was not with the Reagans on election night in Los Angeles.

White House officials say that Mr. Deaver and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, have succeeded because they understand the totally different operating styles of Mr. and Mrs. Reagan.

The president is known to spend little time agonizing over decisions or worrying about their outcome. Aides say he cares little about details and is "undemanding," rarely putting pressure on anyone to work for him or to resign.

By contrast, Mrs. Reagan is widely described as consumed with worry and highly concerned about details, sometimes telephoning Mr. Deaver or Mr. Baker a dozen times a day with suggestions or questions about events at the White House or Mr. Reagan's schedule.

She also has a reputation for demanding loyalty from Mr. Reagan's associates and recognizing when it is time for someone to leave.

In the 1980 election campaign, for example, Mrs. Reagan participated in the decision to dismiss John P. Sears, Mr. Reagan's first campaign manager. It was Mrs. Reagan who then personally asked William P. Clark, then a California Supreme Court justice, to serve as campaign manager.

When Mr. Clark declined, Mrs. Reagan asked William J. Casey to serve in that job. Today, Mr. Casey is director of the Central Intelligence Agency and Mr. Clark is secretary of the interior and a former national security adviser at the White House.

Officials say there is great uncertainty about how Mrs. Reagan will exercise her influence once Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver leave the White House, which they are expected to do well before a second term is up.

Many expect that Mrs. Reagan will ask that the 73-year-old president be given more time in himself, perhaps in California, as his second term progresses. As his retirement approaches, officials say Mrs. Reagan is likely to be more fiercely concerned than ever about her husband's personal well-being.

## Nuclear Dumps: U.S. Seeks Way To Warn Next 300 Generations

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Department of Energy study has recommended that the U.S. government establish a nonverbal system of warning the next 300 generations of the presence of radioactive dumps. One system, which assumes that present-day languages will be incomprehensible to inhabitants of Earth in 10,000 years, would be to create a legend about nuclear waste dumps that would cause people to shun them.

The report, "Communication Measures to Bridge Ten Millennia," is one of several studies commissioned by the department to decide how to create warnings that will survive and be understood as long as nuclear waste dumps remain toxic.

The study was made by the Energy Department's Human Interference Task Force, a commission composed of corporate and academic experts in nuclear waste, law, sociology, communications and other fields. Among the recommendations were creating a "modern Stonehenge" ring of the dumps; making the waste "repulsively malodorous" so the stench will drive people away; and erecting huge cartoon narratives depicting the danger of the nuclear material.

The department estimates that it will take about 10,000 years before the radioactivity at the dumps decays to a level where it is no more harmful than normal background radiation in the atmosphere, that is, at least until the year 12,000.

Professor Thomas A. Sebeok of Indiana University, who wrote the report, said the best warning method may be "an artificially created and nurtured ritual-and-legend" that would produce "accumulated superstition to shun a certain area permanently." To spread the legend, he suggested, the government should create "an 'atomic priesthood'—a commission of knowledgeable physicists, experts in radiation sickness, anthropologists, linguists, psychologists and others."

The Energy Department has been considering nine possible sites in six states for permanent nuclear waste burial.

## House Democratic Candidates Scored Fund-Raising Success

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats matched Republican fund-raising in key contests this year, helping to hold down congressional losses while President Ronald Reagan was winning reelection by an overwhelming margin.

In an election where Senate candidates broke records spending money, the most significant political development may be the success of congressional Democrats in raising money and distributing it properly.

In contrast to the 1980 and 1982 elections, an analysis of close House contests shows that most Democratic candidates, including those running for open seats and as challengers to Republican incumbents, had adequate financing.

Some of the Democratic fund-raising success apparently can be attributed to Representative Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. Coelho mounted a drive to persuade business political action committees to give to Democratic candidates.

Separate studies of financing by Michael J. Malbin and Thomas W. Skidmore, of the American Enterprise Institute, and by the Citizens' Lobby, Common Cause, reached these conclusions:

• The rapid growth of spending in House races during past elections slowed considerably this year. Candidates raised only 10 percent more through mid-October than they had at a comparable time in 1982. That compares with growth rates of 40, 35 and 48 percent in previous elections, Mr. Malbin said. From 1982 to 1984, total House candidate outlays grew from \$145.2 million to \$159.6 million.

• The rate of spending for Senate candidates continued to explode. From 1982 to 1984, Senate candidate spending increased from \$94 million to \$124.3 million, a 32-percent increase, according to Common Cause. The growth of this spending is even more striking because in 1984 the population of the states with Senate contests was smaller, 86 million, than for the states with contests in 1982, 125 million.

Much of the Senate increase came from John D. Rockefeller IV using his own fortune to finance a winning Democratic campaign in West Virginia that cost \$9.4 million through Oct. 17, and from the fund-raising war between Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who collected \$14.4 million, and Governor James Hunt, his unsuccessful challenger, who brought in \$8.6 million.

In the House, however, there were significant changes in the partisan patterns of fund-raising that suggest that Democrats are slowly catching Republicans in the effective distribution of money in tight contests. A Washington Post analysis of 83 House races decided by 12 percentage points or less found:

• Democratic incumbents facing serious challenges outraised their Republican opponents by a wide margin. In 52 races, Democrats raised an average of \$100,000 more than Republicans, \$347,000 to \$247,000.

But a separate analysis by Mr. Malbin of the 15 races among these 52 contests where the Democratic incumbent lost showed that the successful Republican challengers outspent the losing Democrat by an average of \$418,000 to \$386,000.

• In 15 races for open seats in which the incumbent either had retired or had been defeated in the primary, Democrats raised more money on average than Republicans, \$353,000 to \$301,000.

• In races where Democrats challenged Republican incumbents, Republicans had a decisive financial advantage. \$415,000 to \$286,000. In almost all cases, however, Democrats raised at least \$200,000 by the Oct. 17 reporting date, enough to put on a credible race.

This is in contrast to 1982, when many Democratic challengers in close contests raised considerably less than \$200,000.

■ Southern Voting Pattern

Bill Peterson and Dale Russakoff of The Washington Post reported, from Washington:

Southern Democratic leaders, viewing the racial voting pattern of Tuesday's elections, are calling for a major reassessment of the relationship of blacks and whites within the Democratic Party.

With 90 percent of Southern

blacks voting for Walter F. Mondale and 71 percent of whites voting for President Ronald Reagan, some older white party leaders expressed fear that Democrats were becoming the party of blacks in Southern eyes, and Republicans the party of whites.

Others said adjustments must be made to bring both groups together.

The primary candidacy of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson made 1984 a year of rising expectations among blacks and spread political tension across the South as whites continued to defect from the Democratic Party. According to exit polls, 9 percent fewer white Southerners voted for the Democratic ticket than in 1980. Blacks supplied more than half of the Mondale vote in the South.

There was a familiar ring to the remarks of many older white Democratic leaders in the region. Many interpreted the election as a signal that the party was out of touch with the region's conservative mainstream and too concerned with special-interest groups.

The largely unspoken inference was that the Democratic Party had become too closely identified with blacks and other minorities.

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, one of the South's most durable political figures, called on the party to "start paying more

attention to the average citizen and to begin to reflect the thinking of those who work for a living, pay the taxes, fight the war and hold this country together."

Some blacks, their aspirations heightened by the Jackson candidacy, regard such remarks as racial code words. They look at the election differently, and complain that white voters have not adequately supported black candidates.

"It appears that more and more white voters are aligning themselves with the Republican Party," said Johnnie Walls, a Jackson supporter. "It's just a continuation of white flight. When black people move in, the whites move out."

The racial polarization of the Southern vote is part of a trend that dates to the civil rights battles of the 1950s and 1960s, when the national Democratic Party became closely identified with racial equality.

Blacks said Mr. Reagan accelerated the polarization and, in effect, encouraged racism by being largely indifferent to civil rights matters. "This administration and Mr. Reagan have sent out certain feelings or vibes that have made some white conservatives feel" more powerful, said City Councilman John Lewis of Atlanta.

But Hamilton Jordan, one of former President Jimmy Carter's leading strategists, and others believe

## Bishops Urge Changes By U.S. to Help the Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

and rampant consumerism that the bishops said exist among many affluent Catholics who descended from poor immigrants once in need of basic services that others now need.

Noting that more than eight million Americans are unemployed, the bishops said that figure and its attendant costs are morally unjustified. They call for a reduction of the unemployment rate to the range of 3 to 4 percent from the present level, which has been just over 7 percent. More public service jobs and government support for expansion of apprenticeship and job-training programs and improved job placement facilities would help achieve the goal, the bishops said.

But the bishops reject a "statist" approach that would vest "excessive concentration of power in the hands of government, for this can itself threaten human rights and justice."

Assessing the causes of poverty in America, the bishops cited continuing bias against minorities and women.

The bishops attacked both the increase in arms and military assistance from the United States to Third World nations and the increase in arms traffic among developing countries. "The investment of human creativity and material resources in the production of the weapons of war only makes these economic problems more intractable," the draft letter said.

In a section, "A New American Experiment: Collaborating to Shape the Economy," the bishops recommended broadening experiments in worker participation in owning and managing industries as well as more extensive patterns of cooperative ownership.

Among their concrete proposals are steps to end employment discrimination and new labor laws to help insure the right of workers to organize.

Economic rights have been undervalued far less than political and civil rights, they said. Paying tribute to the nation's founders for successfully meeting a formidable

"political challenge" in creating a democratic government for the United States, the bishops said, "We believe the time has come for a similar experiment in economic democracy: the creation of an order that guarantees the minimum conditions of human dignity in the economic sphere for every person."

Some of their harshest criticisms of the U.S. government refer to slashes in nonmilitary aid to Third World nations since Mr. Reagan took office while military assistance to many of the same developing countries was being sharply increased.

"In recent years," the document said, "U.S. policy toward the developing world has shifted from its earliest emphasis on basic human needs and social and economic development to a selective assistance based on East-West assessment of a North-South set of problems. Such a view makes the principal policy issue one of 'national security,' which in turn is described in political-military terms."

The bishops measure U.S. involvement in foreign economies, particularly Third World nations, by the same moral criteria applied to domestic policies. Among the bishops' findings, documented extensively by papal pronouncements over the past 20 years, is that the international economic system should be revamped in light of the overall "preferential option for the poor" that guides the pastoral letter.

## Un Brozek signé Fred.

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## War, Families Link Luxembourg and U.S.

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

LUXEMBOURG — Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, the head of state of what may be Europe's most unashamedly pro-American country, will have an opportunity to demonstrate his country's good will in his first official visit to the United States, which began Monday.

Luxembourg's pro-Americanism is partly a matter of history. "We were liberated by the Americans in two world wars, the second time when we were the only conquered country incorporated into the Nazi Reich," said Christian Calmes, the marshal of the grand duke's court.

After dropping in at the White House, the grand duke, who fought in the British Army in World War II, will be off in Fort Carson, Colorado, to visit the 4th Infantry Division, which liberated his country 40 years ago.

But Luxembourg's close ties with the United States also stem from its small size — its 270,000 citizens occupy an area of 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers) — and the fact that many Luxembourgers live in the United States. Luxembourgers see the United States both as the protector of minorities like themselves and a place where a lot of cousins live.

"It's automatic," said Prime Minister Jacques Santer, a Christian Democrat who heads a coalition government with the Socialists. "There's the war. And then you have the ethnic links. We always say there are more Luxembourgers in Chicago than here."

Jacques F. Poos, foreign minister



Grand Duke Jean

and leader of the Socialists, echoed his words. "Links with America, NATO membership, all this is accepted," he said. "It's not in politics." A loyal member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Luxembourg has a standing army of 630 men.

Yet despite their affection for the United States, Luxembourgers remain ambivalent about the outside world as a whole and its influence on their small country.

"We are the Poles of Western Europe," said Paul Helminger, an opposition member of Parliament, alluding to Luxembourg's age-old struggle to defend itself against powerful, sometimes predatory, neighbors.

Today Luxembourgers no longer fear for their frontiers. But they do

worry that outside entanglements will dilute their cultural identity, although they also know that foreigners and foreign links are necessary to preserve the nation's prosperity.

This divided attitude is illustrated by a stone plinth in Luxembourg city's main square that bears the words "Mir Wille Bleiwen Wat Mir Sin" — "We want to stay what we are." The words, in the medieval German dialect Luxembourgers still speak with pride, are from a 19th-century song expressing doubts about the arrival of the new railroad lines from Paris and Brussels.

But the doubts were not strong enough to stop the railroad from coming. And they are not strong enough now to stop Luxembourg from evolving into an international banking center, with about 130 banks, or to prevent foreigners from constituting a quarter of its population.

Luxembourg enjoys the highest standard of living among the 10 member nations of the European Community. It is successfully reducing its traditional dependence on steelmaking as that business turns sour and has diversified its economy into commercial broadcasting, finance and business services.

The Secretariat of the European Parliament and a number of other branches of the EC's huge bureaucracy also have implanted themselves in Luxembourg. Their staffs provide about 10 percent of the grand duchy's income.

Luxembourg appears to have succeeded in preserving its prosperity without losing its soul.

The capital is still a village-like place where bankers and bureaucrats go home for lunch and night-life is almost nonexistent. In the countryside, Luxembourgers report with pride that the pace of life is even slower.

Part of the credit for Luxembourg's success in preserving its distinctive way of life belongs to Grand Duke Jean himself. Now 63, the world's last reigning grand duke rules as a constitutional monarch, without political power. But he still plays an important role as a unifying figurehead.

"He's revered as a sign that Luxembourg is still there," a former U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg said. "He gives his subjects self-confidence in face the rest of the world."

Luxembourg's sense of national solidarity is also strengthened by a tradition of consensus politics and a taste for compromise, which keeps it governed by a constantly rotating coalition between two of its three main parties. "In so small a country the room for political controversy is limited," Prime Minister Santer said.

The grand duchy's role as a European financial and political center has attracted prying East bloc eyes and forced Luxembourg to create a small secret police force. The Soviet Union accredits five diplomats to Luxembourg, the same number as the United States, which has more important interests in look after in this NATO ally.

Even harder to explain, Western diplomats say, is why Bulgaria, the only other East bloc country with an embassy in Luxembourg, also needs five diplomats here.

"We know foreign intelligence services operate here, but we haven't got much to spy on," Foreign Minister Poos said.

This year the government finally standardized the grammar and spelling of its language and declared it the country's official tongue, although its use remains optional. But the medieval German dialect is inadequate for modern-day use without a generous infusion of foreign words. French remains the country's administrative language, while most newspapers are in German. As a result, all Luxembourgers are fluent in these languages and most speak English well, too.

But the most serious threat to Luxembourg's identity, all experts agree, lies in the huge influx of foreign workers attracted by the country's prosperity, combined with a declining birth rate among the country's inhabitants. Foreigners now make up a quarter of Luxembourg's population, well above Switzerland's 16 percent. At present trends, almost 40 percent of the population will be foreign in 50 years.



The Reverend Martin Luther King Sr.

## Martin Luther King Sr. Is Dead at 84 in Atlanta

By Peter Kerr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Martin Luther King Sr., 84, for decades one of the South's most influential black clergymen and the father of the slain civil rights leader who bore his name, died of a heart attack Sunday in Atlanta.

For 44 years, Mr. King served as pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, one of the South's leading black congregations, and he remained a major force in the civil life of Atlanta after retiring.

Although he was a pioneer leader in Atlanta civil rights battles, the national influence of Daddy King, as he was called, was through his son.

In the years after Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968, Mr. King often made public appearances in which he invoked the memory of his son with Biblical imagery and rolling cadences, as well as his concern for the poor.

"God grant that the president remember always the least," Mr. King declared at the inauguration ceremony in 1977 for President Jimmy Carter, whom he strongly supported. "There will always be more of them than the rest."

In many ways the life of Mr. King was an American success story. He rose from the poverty of black rural life in turn-of-the-century Georgia to become an early and effective civil rights activist, an influential religious leader and the father of the Nobel Peace Prize winner who helped inspire the greatest period of social change in the South since the Civil War.

## Eugenia Sheppard Dies; One of First to Write Of People in Fashion

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eugenia Sheppard, one of the most influential fashion writers of the postwar era, died Sunday of cancer in New York. She was believed to be in her 80s.

In more than four decades as a writer and editor on fashion and society, Miss Sheppard became known for her breezy style, a personalized approach to fashion and her ability to spot trends.

This talent transcended the fact that she had poor eyesight and never wore glasses. She often relied on the person sitting beside her at fashion shows to describe what was being shown.

Miss Sheppard joined the New York Herald Tribune in 1940, covering home furnishings, beauty and fashion, and became fashion editor in 1947. In 1949, she started a daily woman's page and in 1956 began to write a column, "Inside Fashion," that made her famous in the fashion world. It became required reading in the fashion business.

Geraldine Stutz, president of Henri Bendel and a longtime friend of Miss Sheppard, said: "Inside Fashion" was an enormous revelation. Up until then, fashion reportage was description of clothes. Eugenia was fascinated by fashion and began to talk about the people who made the clothes and the people who wore the clothes. She personalized fashion. It was the beginning of modern fashion reportage."

When the Tribune became the World Journal Tribune in 1966, she went along as women's editor. When that paper folded, she reported on Paris fashion for the International Herald Tribune, and her column also appeared in Women's Wear Daily. In 1968 she was named society editor of The New York Post.

In her later years she wrote a syndicated column for Publishers Hall called "Around the Town." After she entered the hospital two weeks ago, she continued writing her column with the help of her assistant, Amy Penn.

**Tiny but Powerful**  
Hebe Dorsey of the International Herald Tribune reported from Paris: When Eugenia Sheppard took her seat at a Paris fashion show, her tiny frame not quite filling her chair and her periwinkle blue eyes shining under blond curls, she looked like an innocent Dresden doll. Yet the whole fashion world trembled with fear and expectation.

For everyone knew she could literally make or break a fashion house, because she had a rare talent

in fashion journalism. She was fearless and she told it as it was. She was also very funny and her irreverent remarks were quoted for days after she wrote them.

Through it all, she was exceedingly polite and no matter how close the deadline, she never left a show before the end and she always applauded. She rarely went backstage to kiss and congratulate the designers and she did not talk to anybody. Nor did she check notes. As a matter of fact, she hardly talked before, during or after a fashion show.

When she first came to Paris, she was an unknown and as such she was able to write what she wanted without being bound by personal or professional ties. This produced as pure fashion copy as existed.

She believed in working hard and playing hard. She loved a party and did not spend hours getting ready for it. After the copy was sent, she simply put on an evening dress and went on living. One day, she rushed so much she put on two different shoes — a beige one and a pink one — noticed it at a party, laughed and went on dancing.

She was often invited to dinner by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. After the duke died, the duchess once asked her for tea. When she came back, her only remark was: "It was very sad. All the duchess wanted to talk about was clothes."

Paris couturiers paid tribute to Miss Sheppard. "She was a great friend, sincere and faithful. She devoted her life to fashion writing with truth and humanity," said Pierre Cardin.

Hubert de Givenchy said, "With Eugenia we had difficult moments, but after a while we became wonderful friends." Guy Laroche noted, "She was part of our past. She was instrumental in promoting Paris couture in America."

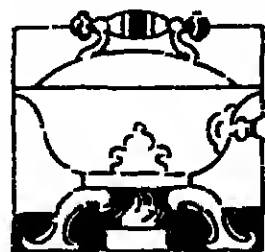
## Paris Doubles Security For New Caledonia Poll

Agence France-Presse

NOUNEA, New Caledonia — France is doubling security forces in New Caledonia to prevent any outbreak of violence in Sunday's election in its South Pacific territory, officials said Monday.

France is sending an extra 300 men, three companies of riot police and three squadrons of the mobile paramilitary police to reinforce the three squadrons already based on the island, bringing the total to 750 men.

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## Ghanaian Artisan Offers Eternity in a Cocoa Pod

Customized Coffins Symbolize Life Of Deceased in Sculpture and Paint

By Clifford D. May

TESHI, Ghana — In this West African nation, as elsewhere, there are people who know how to make an art of living.

But this ramshackle roadside town 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of the Ghanaian capital of Accra is home to a very different group of craftsmen: custom coffin makers.

"Oh, they come to us from all over the country and from other countries, too," said Samuel Adjai Quaye, the proprietor of the Kane Quaye Workshop. "Everybody knows of the fine work we do here."

At Mr. Quaye's shop and at the several others in town, there are dignified, rectangular boxes for sale. But that is not the variety of coffin that has brought renown to Teshi.

"Now over here," Mr. Quaye said, indicating a carefully constructed and colorfully painted 6-foot-long (1.8-meter) model of a canoe-shaped boat paddled by foot-tall figures, "this would be for a fisherman."

He moved on to a model of a giant eagle. "This would be used by a chief," he said.

Some chiefs, however, prefer a lizard, and Mr. Quaye opened the laquered back of a man-size gecko to display what would soon become the final resting place of a tribal ruler.

"You have seen the cocoa pod?" he asked, placing his hand on a monumental representation of the seed of a cacao tree, complete with a gray squirrel scrambling up the side. "It is for the farmer. And over here we are building a house for a contractor."

"We also have trucks and mammy-wagons," he said, using the local term for a rickety Ghanaian bus. "But for the wealthy driver, we make a Mercedes-Benz."

Some people will tell you that such customized coffins are intended to help the deceased make a living in the next world. "That's balderdash," Mr. Quaye says.

Okai Mokedjen, an apprentice coffin maker at another Teshi shop, agreed. "It is so everybody at the funeral should know who you were and where you got your money from," he said.

With or without specialty coffins, Ghanaian funerals tend to be elaborate affairs, attended by hundreds of friends and relatives. Dancers and drummers may be hired along with professional mourners, who ensure that the

weeping and the wailing is kept at a respectable level throughout ceremonies that, including wake keeping, burial, final family gathering, customary rites and thanksgiving and memorial services, can consume many days and nights.

If the deceased is of royal or chiefly lineage, the ceremonies can last a month or more.

The problem is that such occasions are costly affairs, and Ghana, once among the wealthiest and most developed countries in Africa, has for years been growing poorer.

The dispute in Ghana over the price of dying began to heat up recently when the government, as part of its economic austerity drive, appointed a commission to investigate funeral expenses and see whether something could be done to modify a custom that many view as a waste of the average family's scarce income.

James Moxon, a former mayor of Accra and a village chief, said Ghanaians spent so much on funerals that they deprived their children of money, which, for example, could be spent on education.

But Mr. Moxon, like others here, acknowledged that it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to persuade Ghanaians to change their ways.

"Let's admit it," he said, "funerals are an extravagance in Britain and America, too — coffins of mahogany with bronze handles and velvet linings and such. But in Ghana, you see, the afterlife is all important. A person isn't really dead and gone, he has merely moved around the corner."

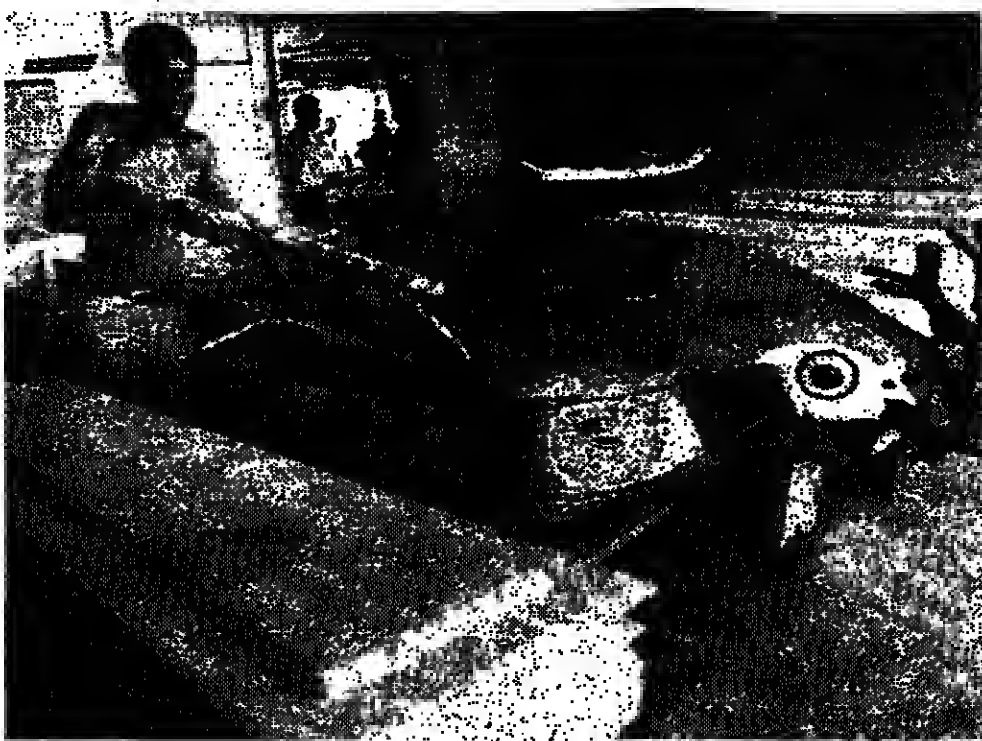
"He still wields power," Mr. Moxon said, "so good relations must be maintained. And a son who skipped on his father's funeral rather than sending him off in style would disgrace himself."

A Ghanaian woman said: "It is true that people today sometimes have to borrow money to make a good funeral. But we are very tradition conscious when it comes to the big moments in a person's life. I don't think the government can stop it."

She added in a conspiratorial whisper: "It would deprive people of a lot of fun."

Some small progress in limiting the burden that the dead bequeath the living has been achieved by banning photographs from running alongside obituaries and anniversary memorial messages in the local press.

The messages, generally addressed directly to the deceased, now run without pictures. A recent



Samuel Adjai Quaye, a coffin maker, putting the finishing touches on one of his creations.

and typical memorial notice began, "It is exactly 24 years ago today that you left us."

Said another, "We are consoled by the conviction that even in your new life you still guide our ways."

Funeral and memorial announcements are also broadcast on the radio a few times a day.

Whatever other savings the governmental commission may eventually recommend or Ghanaians may contemplate, Mr. Quaye says he is confident his business will continue to prosper.

Some clients are so enamored of his creations, he said, that they will make their purchase long before they actually require it. The coffin can then be kept in the living room as an art object and, presumably, as a conversation piece. In Mr. Moxon's view, a person may also find it reassuring to be able to look over and see the Mercedes that he will be driving into eternity.

The craftsmen of Teshi boast that they can build any design a client might request. Not long ago, a woman who sold turtle meat was buried in a wooden sculpture of a turtle. A radio repairman was buried in a colossal receiver.

For a woman who had given birth to many children, a coffin of a mother hen was built along with 13 chicks. A single chick was placed at a distance from the rest, representing a child who had died in infancy.

There was one coffin, however, that seemed puzzling. It took the form of a parrot with a pen in its mouth.

"Ah, that one," Mr. Quaye said, nodding. "That one, of course, is for a university graduate."

## Mugabe Fires Opposition Ministers

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe dismissed Monday the only two members of his cabinet belonging to Joshua Nkomo's opposition party, after charging that Mr. Nkomo's movement was behind the killing of a top official of the governing party.

The ministers, Cephas Msiipa and John Nkomo, were the last of eight members of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union, or ZAPU, who had been in Mr. Mugabe's national unity cabinet at one time or another since independence in 1980.

Joshua Nkomo and two other ZAPU ministers were fired in February 1982 after the discovery of arms stockpiles that Mr. Mugabe maintained were to be used in staging a coup. Another opposition party minister resigned at the same time. One minister left the party this year to join Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, and one was named a provincial governor.

On Sunday, Mr. Mugabe threatened to act against ZAPU, accusing

it of being behind the killing Friday of Senator Mwen Ndlovu, a member of ZANU's central committee.

Mr. Ndlovu, 50, was the 11th ZANU official in nine months to be slain by insurgents who the government says are supported by Joshua Nkomo's party. Mr. Nkomo denies this.

At Mr. Ndlovu's funeral Sunday, Mr. Mugabe said, "I am sure the majority of our people will agree with me that the time has come for us to show this evil party our teeth can bite, and we shall bite."

Explaining the dismissals Monday, Mr. Mugabe said the two ministers were officials of a party that had carried out "criminal acts of banditry against the people of Zimbabwe, its most recent activities having been directed against my party."

"I cannot have in my cabinet representatives of an organization dedicated to a deliberate policy of violence and handiwork clearly meant to disturb our hard-earned peace and democratic order, which cost us too many lives and sacrifices to establish," Mr. Mugabe

said, referring to the bloody guerrilla war for black rule in the 1970s.

He did not mention two other members of the opposition party holding government posts: Jane Ngunwenya, deputy minister for manpower planning, and Daniel Ngunwenya, governor of one of the two provinces in Matabeleland, Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold.

### Nkomo Reacts Angriily

Joshua Nkomo reacted angrily to the ministers' dismissal, saying it was a tactic to hasten the creation of a one-party state. Mr. Mugabe's avowed goal, Agence France-Press reported from Harare.

In a statement from his home in Bulawayo, Mr. Nkomo said his party had had nothing to do with the killing of Mr. Ndlovu.

"ZANU is manufacturing a crisis now so they can sack us from cabinet" before general elections due early next year, Mr. Nkomo said. "ZANU must resort to these methods because they fear they cannot get a one-party state by democratic means."

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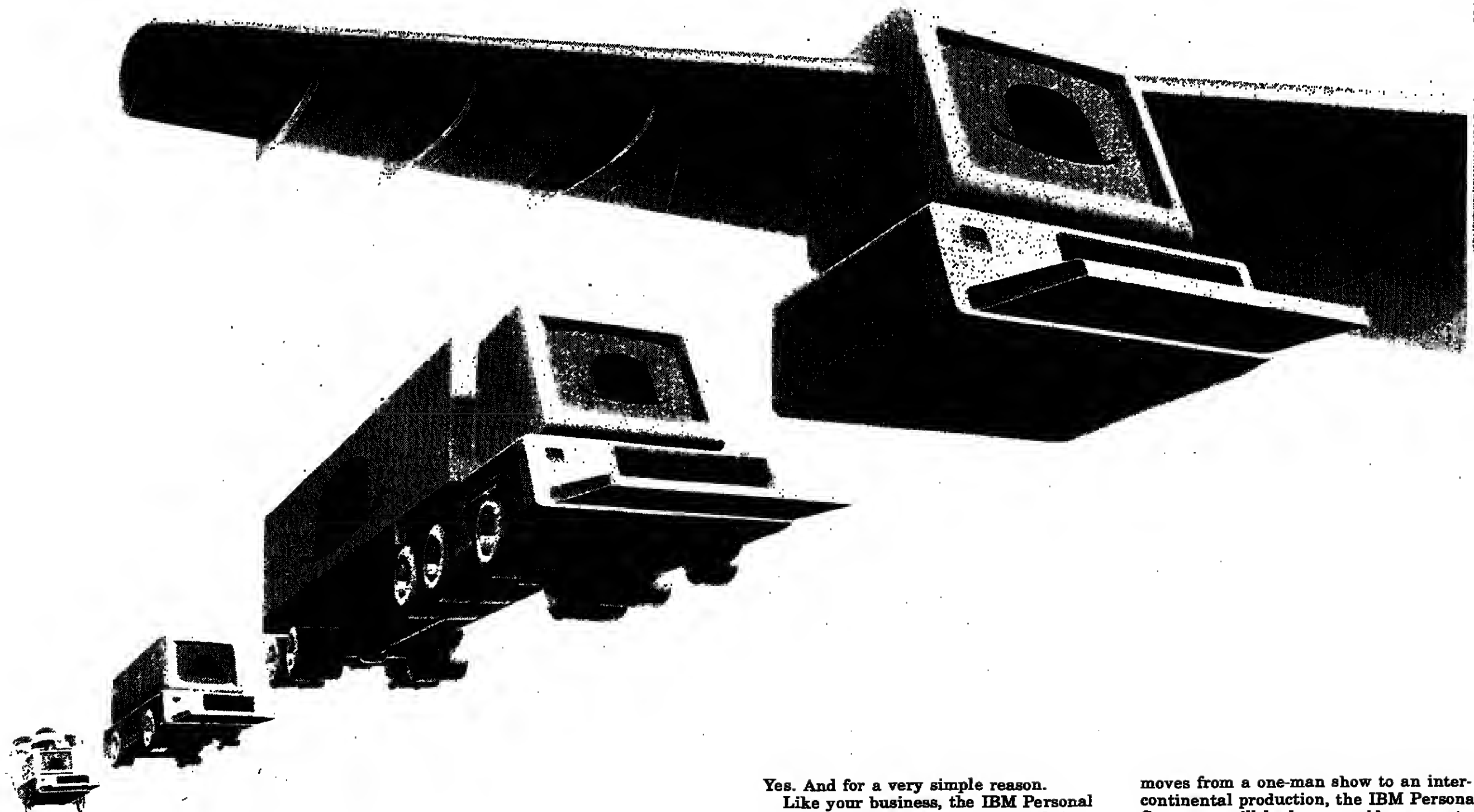


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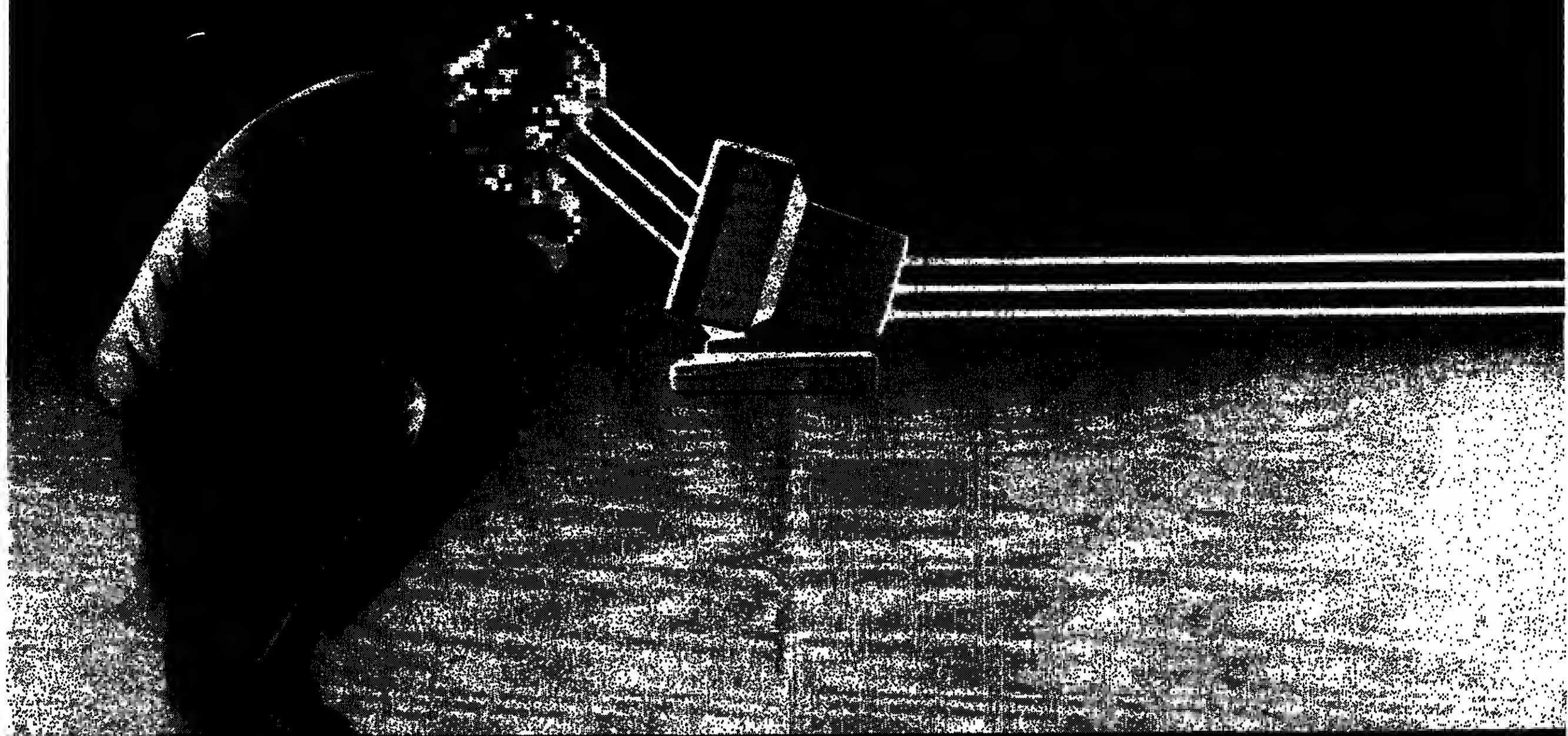
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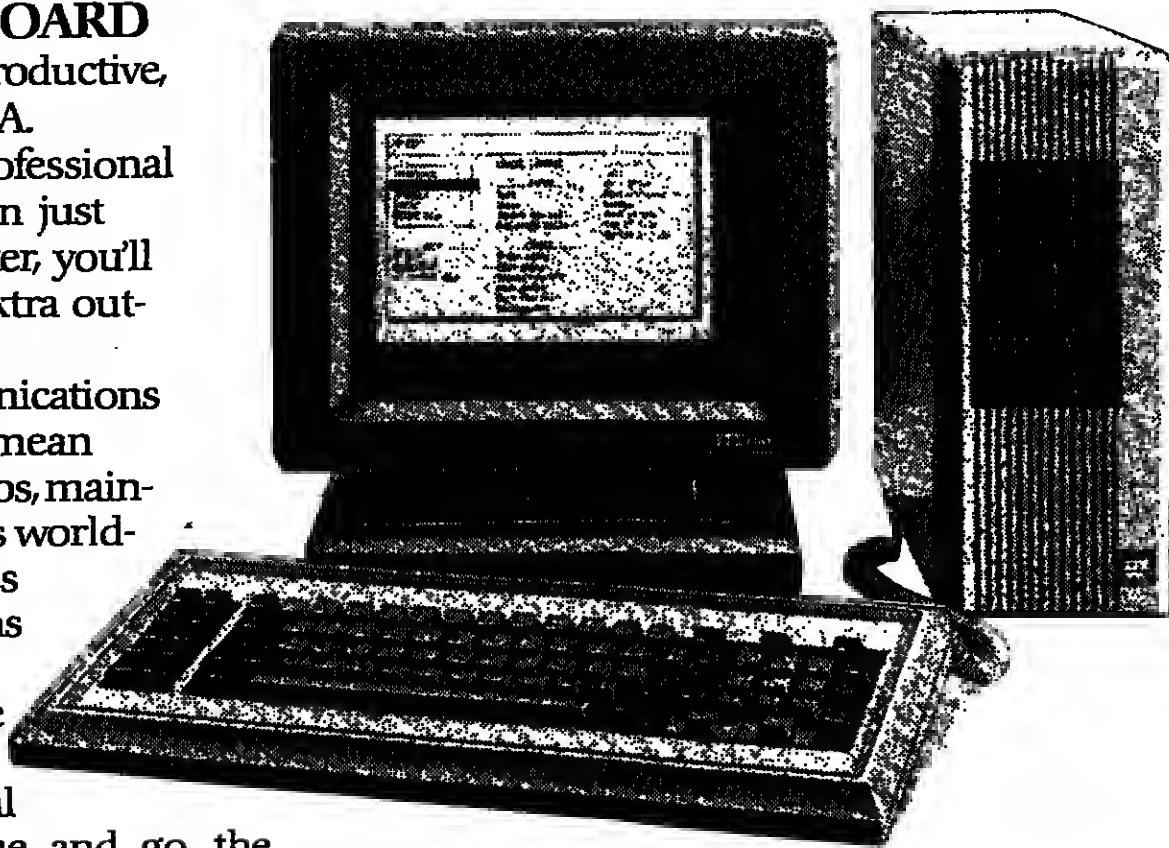
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A 'Vote' in South Africa

While Americans were voting last Tuesday, so, in the indirect fashion permitted them, were many South African blacks. They lack a franchise and any political mechanism for expressing their interests or communicating their views; the new South African constitution locks them out more definitively than ever. But they remain in a position to make a powerful political statement by withholding the one thing that the ruling white minority most values: their labor. Hundreds of thousands of blacks went on strike, bringing South Africa's industrial heartland to a near standstill, according to news reports. It was described as the biggest political strike by blacks in the country's history.

It is hard to imagine the desperation and courage it takes for blacks to go on strike in what is for them a highly organized police state. They face a police force that is the arm of white privilege. By striking, they risk loss of their jobs in the cities where the jobs are and the likelihood of banishment to the barren jobless "homelands." In addition to the expected beatings, arrests and killings last week, one state-owned oil-from-coal plant known as Sasol simply fired 6,000 workers, 90 percent of its black work force. South Africa's white rulers have gone to great lengths to ensure that what protests do take place against the apartheid system do not spill over into the work place. In the latest strike, the authorities refused to listen to or credit the strikers' assorted political and economic grievances. The protest was attributed to "instigators, arsonists and radicals," as the home affairs minister put it.

Nonetheless, the strike went on. Its results are to be measured less in terms of concessions won — these are bound to be minimal — than in terms of increased solidarity among those who took part. The official South African strategy is to fragment the black majority, by setting up separate homelands and by restricting organizational and even social links. But the few black organizations that have been permitted, including the United Democratic Front and black trade unions, made this strike happen. The inevitable reprisals further isolate the government from foreigners it would like to cultivate and, more important, from the blacks, whom it desperately needs to reconcile.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Baby Fae: A Key Question

The baboon heart transplanted into Baby Fae opens a new and so far uncertain avenue of medicine. It provokes the usual train of questions, clouded in this case by unusual maladroitness at the Loma Linda University Medical Center in presenting full information.

Leonard Bailey, the surgeon, says he prepared for such an experiment by doing cross-species transplants to animals for seven years. Though one lived more than six months, he persuaded the hospital's ethics committee that he had established a credible basis for taking the operation to humans.

The ethics committee should probably have asked Dr. Bailey to ensure that no human heart was available for his patient. It seems not to have done so, but that is a minor lapse. It was because infant hearts are so rarely available that Dr. Bailey looked to baboon hearts to remedy the defect he is treating.

Having found a patient with hypoplastic heart, a fatal inborn defect in which the heart has only three instead of four chambers, Dr. Bailey then obtained the parents' informed consent. Because the hospital refuses to release the consent form, it is unclear how fully the parents were informed of an alternative treatment in which the hypoplastic heart is reconstructed surgically. But since that treatment, too, is experimental, the point again is minor.

If ethics committee approval and informed consent were properly obtained, Dr. Bailey had every right to proceed with his experiment. It would have been reassuring if articles about the underlying animal experiments had been published in scientific journals, not rejected as Dr. Bailey complains. But many important

novel ideas have been rejected by reputable journals. If the experiment had been funded by the National Institutes of Health, and therefore approved by a group of fellow experts, that would have been another seal of approval. But Dr. Bailey can hardly be faulted for raising private funds for his research.

Is there a chance that the baboon heart transplant will lead to a useful technique? Unlike the mechanical heart inserted into Baby Fae, the baboon heart could allow Baby Fae to lead a normal life. She may have to endure repeated episodes of rejection, but the chance of success makes the risk worth taking.

Even if this experiment fails, it could prompt a wider look at the use of animal hearts to treat other heart defects, particularly if the drugs used to prevent rejection prove successful. The deeper issue is whether it is wise to develop surgical procedures of such extraordinary expense.

Baby Fae's heart transplant may cost \$1 million. Loma Linda University Medical Center is paying this time, but it will be hard to deny the operation, if successful, to parents of other Baby Faes, about one in every 12,000 births. That will be a heavy drain on resources that almost certainly would save more infants' lives if spent on preventive measures.

Like Barney Clark, Baby Fae is the subject of intense public interest because of the extreme novelty of all forms of heart transplant. But these heroes, because of their expense, are bound to be a mixed blessing. New ways of curing heart disease are worth a cheer. New ways of preventing it are worth three.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Troubles in Chile

A state of siege in Chile? Again? There is a feeling that a familiar and tragic script is being played out once more to a country that barely endured it the last time. General Augusto Pinochet, who conducted the coup of September 1973, has reacted to months of widespread popular unrest and some terrorist violence not, as he should have done, by quickening the absurdly slow political liberalization on which he had embarked, but by closing it off. His long-threatened "hard hand" has produced a series of arrests, the muzzling of the press, and the intimidation of the political parties. The elections the general has been promising for some time appear even more remote.

What is wrong in Chile? Why is it one of the few Latin American countries, of the many that lapsed into military rule in the last generation, to show itself incapable of sustaining a democratic revival? Two broad explanations are available. One goes to the personal style of General Pinochet and emphasizes his combination of a hunger for power and an evident talent for adroit maneuver, which kept him the master of Chilean politics throughout the time he allowed liberalization to unfold.

The other explanation goes to the political culture of Chile. There is a painful lack of capacity among the parties to make serious

coalitions, to compromise and to fence off the Communist and fascist extremes. It is almost as though Chileans, having learned too little, were waiting to resume the political conflict that was raging, out of control, when the Pinochet coup broke it off 11 years ago.

The result now is a renewed state of siege that has provoked many loud, bitter and ineffective complaints, and new claims by General Pinochet that he has saved the country from violence and anarchy.

This time, though, one element of interest to Americans is different. A myth of American responsibility for the collapse of Chilean democracy spread in the 1970s. We say myth because the ever-expanding record makes it clear that Chileans were the architects of their own disaster, and the U.S. role was, though often unwise and unhelpful, finally peripheral.

But the Reagan administration has moved American policy clearly away from the personal and the distrust of democracy represented by General Pinochet, although there were some backsliding recently when the State Department could not bring itself to condemn the reimposition of a state of siege. In any event, the policy of supporting a return to democracy is the right policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Living With Nicaragua

Is Nicaragua destined to become a full-fledged Communist state pledged to subversion in the interests of Soviet expansion, and a threat to the North Atlantic alliance's flank? So long as there is any hope that Nicaragua might accept some *modus vivendi*, it is unlikely that American opinion would countenance

major escalation of pressures against Nicaragua tantamount to war. Yet informed opinion has been moving toward the view that Nicaragua may have passed the point of no return. It is serving as the rear echelon and supply center for Salvadoran Communist rebels. What does a U.S. administration do if it fears that its position in Central America is under threat?

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

## The Invisible 40 Million: America's Poor

By Robert G. Kaiser

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The presidential election results revealed an important fact about the United States that ought to be noted before we rush into the Reagan second term and its politics of containment.

The United States is deeply divided along class lines. According to an ABC News exit poll, Americans earning more than \$30,000 a year favored President Reagan over Walter Mondale by more than 2-to-1. But those earning less than \$10,000 a year favored Mr. Mondale by landslide proportions. The Democrats were not the only losers on Tuesday; society's losers lost, too.

Who are those people living in families with earnings of less than \$10,000 a year — that is, \$192 a week, before taxes? Surely they constitute only a small part of the population?

No. More than 40 million Americans live in families with incomes of less than \$10,000 a year. They are part of an America you did not see in those feel-good Reagan ads, an America of poverty and near-poverty that is amazingly large.

In today's United States, one out of every four children lives in poverty. That is not a typographical error; one in four. Nearly half the working-age adult black men in the country — 46 percent — do not have jobs, when the homeless and totally discouraged are added to the conventional "unemployed." The poorest 40 percent of the population (that is, the poorest 100 million Americans) has been earning a steadily declining slice of the national economic pie in recent years, while the wealthy classes have been getting much fatter slices. That bottom 40 percent has actually suffered declining real income over the last five years. The country really has been changing; the poor have been getting poorer, the rich richer.

The fact that things have been getting worse so

totally contradicts the mood of the country that we tend to shrug it off. The Republicans ignored America's losers this fall; the Democrats, whose past efforts to "solve" the poverty problem came to a cropper, made no new proposals. But the situation is getting worse. In 1980 and 1981, 43 percent of black high school graduates in America went on to some kind of college. In 1982 the number fell to 36.4 percent.

In recent years, the number of Americans to serious financial strains has grown appreciably. It even grew in 1983, when the economy began to boom after the recent recession. This year it will fall as the recovery continues — but only slightly, despite predictions to the contrary.

I am absolutely confident that the poverty rate is going to decline dramatically for 1983. David Stockman told a congressional committee a year ago. The director of the Office of Management and Budget had to eat those words. When the figures for 1983 came out in August, they showed that 900,000 people had joined the official poor, bringing the total to 35.3 million.

The "poverty rate" — the percentage of Americans below the government's poverty line — rose two-tenths of a point to 15.2 percent in 1983. As recently as 1979 the rate was 11.7 percent. Put another way, the number of poor people grew by 8.4 million from 1979 to 1983, a number equal to the population of Sweden.

But those officially designated poor are hardly the only Americans who have a tough time making ends meet. The official standard says that a family of four is poor if its total income was less

than \$10,178 for the year. But according to another government figure — one that the Bureau of Labor Statistics stopped publishing in 1981 — an urban family of four needed \$15,323 that year to finance a "low" living standard.

The official poverty line was set arbitrarily some 20 years ago at three times the amount a family spends on food — but not for a normal diet. The government picked an "economy" diet of admittedly inadequate nutritional value as the basis for the standard. A healthy "low-cost" diet would have cost about 20 percent more, and would have raised the poverty line.

If that higher standard were to effect, the number of officially poor would be about 45 million — nearly one fifth of all Americans.

Nevertheless, most Americans are concerned not about their countrymen who are having a hard time, but about those who they think are taking advantage of the system. A recent CBS-New York Times poll found that, when asked who they worry about most, families getting too little welfare or families getting too much welfare, a 2-to-1 majority said it worries most about those getting "too much."

Among black respondents, revealingly, the numbers are the reverse: By 2-1, blacks worry most about those getting too little help.

The CBS-New York Times exit poll conducted last Tuesday asked voters if they thought government spending for the poor should be increased, decreased or kept at current levels. Forty percent of those surveyed said the government should spend more, but 39 percent said the current level was enough, and 15 percent said it was too high.

The writer is an associate editor of The Washington Post.

## Now, Time To Fill the Empty Stage

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is now a pause for rejoicing and reflection to the Reagan administration. The president has taken a well-deserved rest at his California ranch. Democrats are nursing the wounds of their third defeat in four presidential elections, and carpenters are building the stage on the east side of the majestic Capitol Building for the inauguration ceremony.

For the moment, it is an empty stage, a platform of raw yellow lumber still under construction. But on Jan. 21 it will be draped in the colors of the flag, alive with the sound of music and the murmur of the crowd, awaiting the oath of office and the voice of the president.

What will he say about the meaning of his spectacular victory? Will he see it as a mandate to continue his policies of the past, or as an opportunity to define his vision of the future? Beginning with his inauguration speech and going on to his State of the Union address and the first budget of his second term, Mr. Reagan will have the world as his stage.

About his objectives of peace and prosperity there is no doubt. But on the means to these ends, he faces to the new Congress, in the nation and to the world a clash of contradictory opinions dogmatically held and often acted upon with fanatical violence.

The president does not really have "four more years" to deal effectively with his domestic and foreign problems. It is in the first year, when the influence of his victory will be at its height, that he will have the best chance of dealing with his two most pressing problems.

They are the control of the nuclear arms race and the control of the national budget, with its alarming fiscal and trade deficits. Two facts illustrate the importance of time in dealing with these problems.

First, the production of nuclear weapons in the United States and in the Soviet Union does not wait for the election returns. Every day these governments produce at least four or five new nuclear weapons.

Second, the interest on the mounting U.S. national debt has increased to \$256 million a day.

This explains why Washington, to this time of rejoicing, is eager to get along from the celebrations of the



president's election victory to his views about how he intends to use it, specifically on these two issues.

Mr. Reagan did not deal with these elemental questions during the campaign. He asked the voters to believe in him and support him, and they supported him personally but gave him a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and to the governorships to hedge their bets.

So while everything seems to have changed by the president's popular and electoral victory, nothing has changed in the balance of political power in Washington or in the balance of military power in the world or in the control of nuclear weapons and interest rates.

As Walter Heller pointed out in The Wall Street Journal, the way

things are now going, the United States "will become the world's biggest debtor nation by 1986."

Here at home, Mr. Heller says, "The combination of big deficits, escalating federal interest costs and a federal debt scheduled to rise from \$1.6 trillion today to \$3.1 trillion in 1989 leaves the financial community uncertain, uneasy and in fear of a new outbreak of inflation."

The Reagan administration does not deny these figures but insists that with confidence to the president's policies and the cooperation of Congress the country can grow out of these difficulties. In the election, Main Street seemed willing to hope so. Wall Street is far from sure.

In the present relief that the election is over and that Mr. Reagan has

the support of the vast majority of the voters, however, the time has come to fill the empty stage and listen to the president's policies for the future.

Mr. Reagan loves to campaign and is better at it than anybody since Roosevelt. But governing — deciding between the tradition of the past and the requirements of the future, firing incompetents and replacing them with capable yet independent minds — this is not his favorite pastime.

Before long, however, he must fill the empty stage with the policies and people he means to depend upon in the next four years. After all, four or five new nuclear missiles a day and debt interest of \$256 million a day are not the sort of things you can dispose of with a wave and a smile.

The New York Times.

## What to Do When the Honeymoon Ends

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — As the dust settles and Democrats settle down to the chore of arguing that President Reagan was denied a mandate because he was denied the District of Columbia and his opponent's home state, the political system is slipping into what is called the "honeymoon" period, which lasts until the winner of an election claims a mandate to do something.

Alexander Woolcott said that reading the last chapters of "The Brothers Karamazov" always "ebbs me up and fills me with a love of mankind which sometimes lasts till noon of the following day."

The political "noon of the following day" — the end of the honey-

moon and the beginning of a normal, which is to say occasionally stormy, marriage — is coming soon. So Mr. Reagan should go ahead and raise a lot of dust by raising questions only a second-term president can raise.

It has been so long since we have had one of those executive creatures that we need to reinvent the rules for them. But for the fun of it, he could begin by proposing the following:

Repeal of the 22d Amendment. In 1988 Mr. Reagan may (I am not prejudging this) be a tad too old to seek a third term. So he is just the fellow to propose uncluttering the Constitu-

tion of the two-term limit on presidents. No one should be a lame duck the day he (I am looking after President Kirkpatrick's interests) is inaugurated. Being a lame duck makes the chief executive less fearsome, and fear is what makes Washington work — well, O.K., 97 percent fear and 3 percent devotion.

Repeal of the War Powers Act. It is unwieldy, unclear and clearly unconstitutional as a derogation of the responsibilities of the commander in chief vested in the presidency and exercised by most occupants of that office. No president has yet quite complied with the Act. Repeal would be the straightforward approach.

Abolition of the Federal Election Commission and all limits on campaign spending and giving. The commission is a bureaucracy that exists to enforce limits on spending, which are limits on the quantity of political speech. Fortunately, it fails to do that. It must fail, given American inventiveness regarding loopholes. Still, the commission's mere existence is unattractive, and an affront.

The "quarantining" of Nicaragua. This was the good idea from the Mondale campaign. I do not know precisely what the Democratic candidate meant by it, but he now has the spare time to explain it. Mr. Reagan could embrace the idea as an example of bipartisanship. What fun.

Repeal of the law pertaining to special prosecutors. Too often a special prosecutor is used as a means of harassing officials of the executive branch (for example, Hamilton Jordan and Edwin Meese). Besides, the law probably is unconstitutional. It establishes a law-enforcement function outside the president's control, although the Constitution vests in the president the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Repeal of the American League's designated-hitter rule. I have hitherto addressed the president sharply to appeal to a media machine as though they were products to be endorsed. Why waste billions creating something, and risk wiping it away with the next election?

DAVID LOGAN, Paris.

## Packing the Court May Not Be Easy

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — On the morning after his "bad night" in the hot debate with Walter Mondale, President Reagan traveled to Charlotte, North Carolina, to declare that "busing takes innocent children out of the neighborhood school and makes them pawns in a social experiment that nobody wants. ... We've found out it failed."

There in Reagan country, the president may have been puzzled by the chilly silence that greeted this line. He certainly would not have liked the Charlotte Observer's editorial of Oct. 9, headed: "You Were Wrong, Mr. President." Charlotte was the city at issue in *Meklinburg v. Swan*, the case in which the Supreme Court first ordered busing as a remedy for a segregated school system. Mr. Reagan, typically ill-informed, did not know that more than a decade later Charlotte has a fully integrated school system, which the Observer called Charlotte's "proudest achievement."

The president's foot-in-mouth remark even suggested to the Observer, not implausibly, that in a second term he might put justices on the Supreme Court who would "force this community to dismantle its integrated school system," thereby forcing "a tragedy" on "future generations of our children."

But despite his 49-state re-election sweep, Mr. Reagan may not be able to replace as many as four elderly justices with arch-conservatives, reshaping the court for decades to come. Such a court, the Observer and other critics fear, would overturn previous decisions on such "social issues" as busing; the Republican platform pledged judicial appointments opposed to abortion. But Supreme Court nominees must be confirmed by the Senate, and the new Senate lineup — 53 Republicans, 47 Democrats — seems to favor a conservative-liberal split: Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee for Howard Baker; Paul Simon of Illinois for Charles Percy (a one-time liberal who got the Reagan religion); Tom Harkin of Iowa for Roger Jepsen.

Two new Democratic senators — John D. Rockefeller of West Virginia and John Kerry of Massachusetts — are at least as liberal as the Democrats they replace.

Only one Republican, A.M. McConnell of Kentucky, defied a Democratic, Walter Huddleston, other new Republican, to declare that "busing takes innocent children out of the neighborhood school and makes them pawns in a social experiment that nobody wants. ... We've found out it failed."

The loss of Mr. Baker, who retired to run for president, is equally significant. A particularly adept Reagan victory that his successor — probably Richard Lugar of Indiana — may not be able to match.

Mr. Reagan's political power to work his will in the Senate is likely to decline after 1986 anyway. He will then be not only an aging president but one nearing the end of his last term, a political "lame duck."

Mr. Reagan may have only about 18 months to reshape the court. The Democrats may recapture the Senate in 1986; the party in power usually loses seats in mid-term elections. Twenty-two Republican senators will be running, but only 12 Democrats.

After 1986, therefore, Mr. Reagan's Supreme Court nominees may have to be acceptable to a Democratic majority; and confirmation of any choice he might send to the Senate after, say, June 1986 probably could be stalled by Democrats until after that year's election. It is unlikely that four vacancies would naturally occur on the court in the next 18 months; and Democratic prospects for 1986 could encourage Justices Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan to remain on the court longer than they otherwise might.

But if Mr. Reagan is thwarted in reshaping the Supreme Court in his own image, partisan Democratic politics will not necessarily be the cause. The court is the third branch of government, co-equal with the executive and legislative branches.

Thus, the president has no constitutional right to appoint anyone he chooses to the court; and the Senate has no constitutional duty to confirm a nominee who is unqualified or flagrantly ideological. That is one of the "checks and balances" wisely provided by those Founding Fathers Mr. Reagan so eloquently extols.

The New York Times.

## The Priest, The Church, The General

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Father Jerzy Popieluszko was not the first Polish priest to die in the line of duty. Thousands of priests died in deportation during czarist times and under Bolshevik rule as well as in Nazi concentration camps. But Father Popieluszko is the first Polish priest to have been killed by Poles, not foreigners.

The murder was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. And it added a national dimension and a political symbolism to what would have been a simple human drama.

One man's death — even that of the most popular of men — is not enough, however, to bring about a sudden fundamental change in the nature of a political system.

The investigation of the priest's murder, therefore, is being carried out by the same Interior Ministry that has protected civil servants of the ministry believed to have killed a student and a farmer.

The investigation is being supervised by the same prosecutor who recently opened an inquiry into the activities of Father Popieluszko under the charge of subversion.

The church and the regime have chosen caution for now, and have reached some sort of tacit alliance, so as not to fall into the trap laid by the killers and the men behind them. They want to avoid a confrontation that they may not be able to control.

A few hours after Father Popieluszko's funeral, General Wojciech Jaruzelski conferred to Warsaw with his special envoy to the Vatican, Jerzy Kuberski. According to reliable sources, Mr. Kuberski returned to the Vatican with a letter from the Polish leader to Pope John Paul II.

Leaders of the Polish church will hold an extraordinary meeting later this month to discuss the murder of Father Popieluszko. Afterward, on Nov. 26, Cardinal Jozef Glemp will travel to Rome to confer with the pope. The priest's murder will unquestionably be on their agenda.

The circumstances surrounding Father Popieluszko's death will clearly affect the future relationship between Poland and its church.

Before the assassination, relations between the church and the state were practically nonexistent. A meeting scheduled between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp for Nov. 29 was canceled by the government without explanation. Negotiations on the principal issues separating the two major powers of the nation were at a standstill. Nothing was being done about the private agricultural assistance fund, nor about the 22 political prisoners excluded from the July amnesty of 652 others.

The regime's attacks against the church had increased. A former minister responsible for relations between government and church lashed out at the pope in the government press, accusing the pontiff of being a tool of "American hegemony" and of Bonn's "pan-Germanism."

Behind all this lies the fundamental debate on the role of the church in a Communist state. What the regime appears to be proposing is the Byzantine-Russian model of a church minding its own business while remaining obedient to its political overlords. That model, however, is foreign to the Polish Catholic tradition and to the way Poles see the church today.

Father Popieluszko was the living symbol of this contradiction. His uncompromising attitude in supporting Solidarity's principles embarrassed even Cardinal Glemp. And if the regime rejected the priest's demand that he discipline the priest, the cardinal, nevertheless, suggested that Father Popieluszko request a scholarship to study in Rome.

The question now is who will be the next victim of Poland's special execution squads. More victims are inevitable; provocation is an integral part of recent Polish history.

Poles unleashed by the political police in 1946 left at least 34 victims in the city of Kielce among the Jewish survivors of Nazi death camps.

In 1968, students were beaten by "groups of angry patriotic workers" to forestall a "Zionist plot" in Poland. What lay behind this brutality was an attempt to create riots that would have led to the downfall of the ruling team of Wladyslaw Gomulka to make room for the fascist organizations supporting the infamous General Mikoyan-Mozar.

General Jaruzelski has accepted the Politburo's "recommendation" that he personally supervise the activities of the Interior Ministry and investigate the security services.

One of his predecessors promised the same thing after Stalin died in 1953. Another made the same sort of vow after the 1956 workers' rebellion in Poznan. Yet another made similar statements after the 1970 revolt.

None has kept his word. And General Jaruzelski will not be the first.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS

### Packaged Presidents

I find it remarkable that the United States wastes two years of time on two men who waste two years of their time plotting, planning, scheming, threatening, smiling and grinning to appeal to a media machine as though they were products to be endorsed. Why waste billions creating something, and risk wiping it away with the next election?

DAVID LOGAN, Paris.

### Without Mrs. Gandhi

The New York Times editorial "India Without Gandhi" (Nov. 2) might better have been entitled "India Without India," not because it sounds better but because there is still a Gandhi at the helm.

S.A. KHULUSI, Oxford, England.

## FROM OUR NOV. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Coal Strike Grows in Australia

SYDNEY — The coal strike is assuming more serious proportions. The proprietors of the western collieries will not confer with the men, declaring that no grievances exist. Agents are hastening the despatch of ships in view of the waterside workers' declaration that they may join the strike (on Nov. 16) and consequently close the port. The post-office is endeavoring to purchase coal at \$15 a ton. The shops at Newcastle have stopped giving credit to the strikers. The northern strikers have provided for the picketing of all collieries, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of commissary departments in every district. The northern proprietors will not consent to a conference until the strikers resume work.

### 1934: Marconi on Television's Limits

LONDON — Television will never assume the same importance in the world of entertainment that radio broadcasting possesses today, in the opinion of Marchese Marconi, now to England. It will not be long, however, Marconi said, before audiences in theaters will see performances from the other side of the Atlantic flashed before their eyes. It is likely, Marconi thinks, that these showings will be merely an adjunct to radio broadcasting. "Television," he says, "possesses one technical disadvantage in that it takes up a broader band of waves in the ether than radio and is more likely to experience outside interference." At present, Marconi is experimenting on wire control of ships. His tryouts are being held in Venice.

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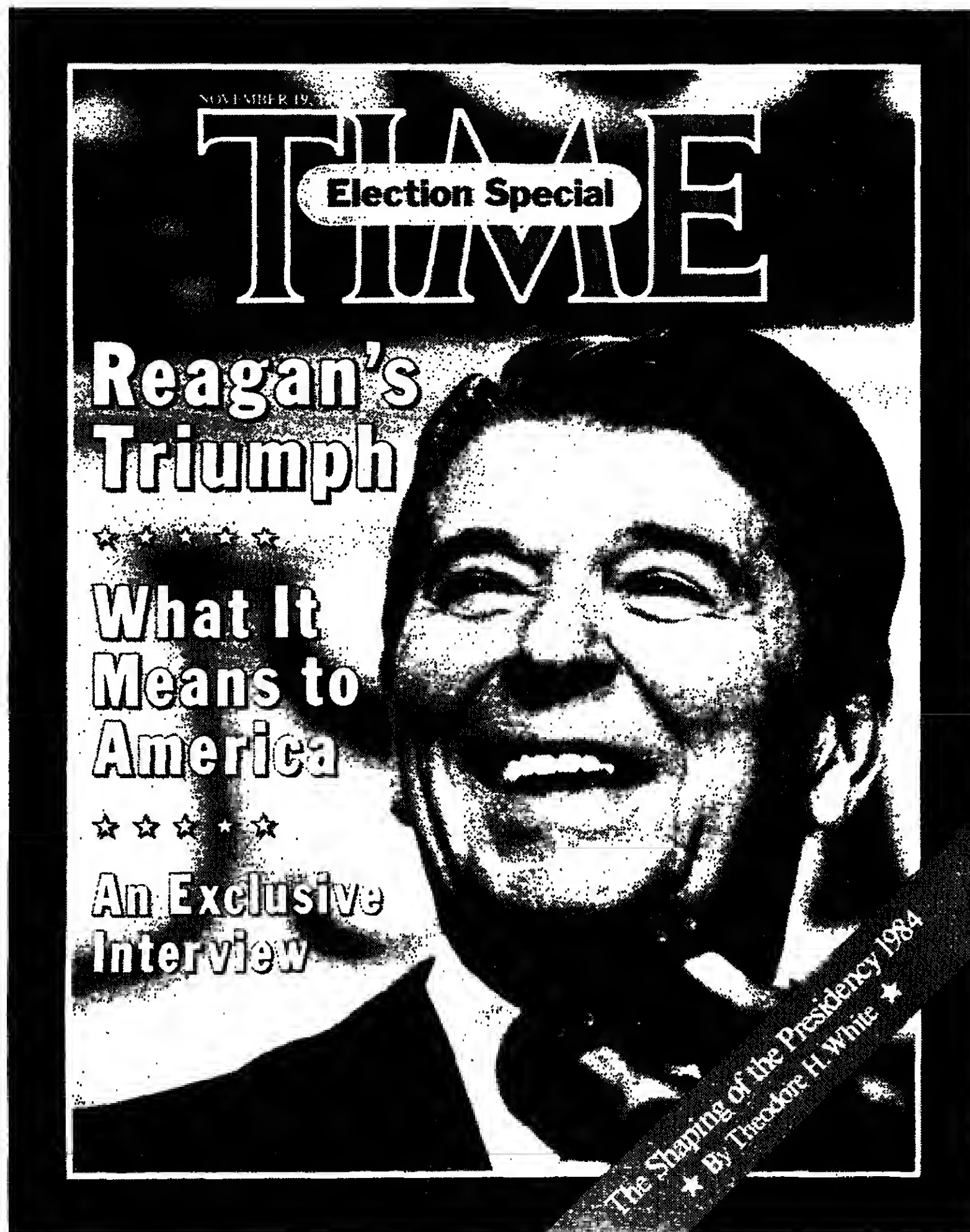
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Some of 'Life's' Best Moments on Display

By Douglas C. McGill  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Picasso is drawing a minotaur in the air with a flashlight. Harry Truman is playing the piano and Roger Bannister is finishing the four-minute mile. Joe Louis is caught with his hands down, and Marilyn Monroe with her skin up. There are bull-fighters, whirlybirds, gamblers, teen-agers and a great deal of war. This wild world, made up from the photographs of Life magazine, is being re-created in an exhibit at the International Center of Photography in New York. The exhibit, containing 200 famous and not-so-famous photographs from the archives of Life magazine, marks the 10th anniversary of the center itself.

It is an especially fitting exhibit, since the founder of the museum,

Cornell Capa, is a former Life photographer who started the museum in 1974 as a means of keeping what he calls "impassioned, straight photography" alive in the age of television.

"The museum was born because there was a certain kind of photography that I didn't want not to be seen," Capa said. "We were not born because we knew that photography would become an art. We became a flagship for images that otherwise would not be seen."

The birth of impassioned, straight photography, in Capa's view, came about in the 1930s, '40s and '50s, the years when Life sent photographers to cover wars, revolutions, country doctors making their rounds, festivals in faraway lands, and practically anything else a photographer could convince a Life editor to bankroll.

The present exhibit, which focuses on photographs taken between 1946 and 1953, includes the original prints of some of the most famous pictures ever taken in this genre.

There is, for example, David Douglas Duncan's portrait of exhausted American soldiers in Korea, tramping behind a truck loaded with their dead comrades. There is J. R. Eyerman's picture of Howard Hughes sitting in the cockpit of his airplane, "Spruce Goose." And there is Margaret Bourke-White's classic picture of Gandhi at his spinning wheel.

One might notice the scratches, the folds and even the coffee stains on some of these prints. According to Doris O'Neil the curator of the exhibit, these are testament to a time when the lasting value of the

photographs was not known and they were continually stashed and re-stashed in Life magazine's filing cabinets and folders.

"I think of the creases as being like the tags and stickers you put on your luggage when you travel," said O'Neil, who headed Life magazine's picture collection for 30 years. "Each crease has a story. No point getting sentimental about the creases."

Of the 200 photographs in the exhibit, about a quarter have never been published before. To find them, O'Neil sifted through hundreds of thousands of photographs looking for images that she felt had been overlooked.

Among that crop is a picture of a young boy sitting on the back of a lawn that is curled up on the ground — both the boy and the lawn seemingly wrapped up in concentration and giving not a second thought to their strange meeting.

As for the better-known pictures, O'Neil insists that their setting, framed, uncropped and in a museum, will show them in an unusual light.

A striking example is Eliot Elisofon's time-lapse photograph of the artist Marcel Duchamp walking down a flight of steps, carefully made to echo the exact shapes of the artist's masterpiece "Nude Descending a Staircase." In the magazine, the photograph was cropped to reveal Duchamp walking down only a couple of steps, while in the exhibition the print shows Duchamp's full six-step journey from top to bottom.

In other cases, it is simply the passage of time that has added poignancy and levels of meaning to a single unchanged image. A picture that was published in 1953, for example, shows two East German women standing behind a skimpy barbed wire fence. This fence, we know from our 1984 perspective, was later to become the Berlin Wall, and that fact cannot but help influence our reaction to the picture.

The exhibit was jointly supported by Time Inc. and United Technologies Corp. It will run through Jan. 13.



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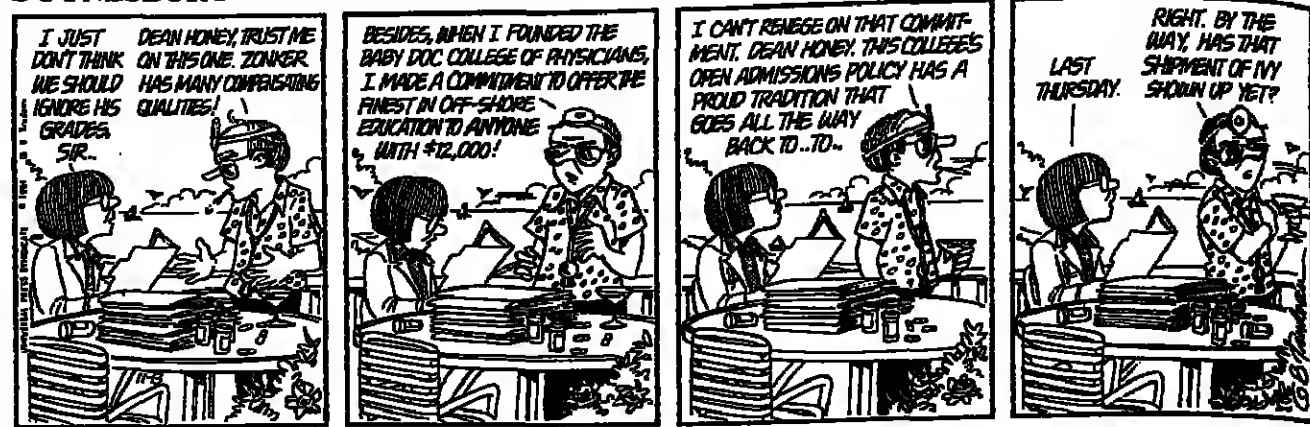
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## DOONESBURY



## Boutiques' Success Is a Family Affair

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Jacques Samson opened his first women's wear boutique in Paris more than 30 years ago, he figured he would not be going home for lunch every day. He was right.

He ate in restaurants. He took his business colleagues to restaurants. He spent hundreds of francs a week in restaurants. And it began to bother him. Finally, he asked a friend, decorator Alberto Pinto, to study the area over his boutique, called J.N.S.J., on rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.

"It took five minutes for Alberto to decide. He knocked out a wall and built a kitchen."

"Kitchen" understates the result. There are 12-foot-high ceilings (3.6 meters), a wall made almost entirely of windows and man-size plants. They create a dramatic backdrop for the huge, round country table and chairs. Antique baskets, gleaming copper pots, a hanging patchwork quilt and duck decoys give the room rustic charm. "I bring my clients here," he said. "And they're breathless."

It's that kind of bold move that has made the Samson family among the most successful and most respected ready-to-wear retailers in Paris. With the help of his wife, two of his three daughters, a son-in-law and a corps of loyal employees, Samson has moved on from running a single boutique in rented space in 1947 to becoming

the owner of five of the busiest fashion retail operations in the city. You might walk by any one of the stores — the other four are Hit Parade, La Ville du Puy, Nadine

And it has worked. Women come from all over the world, frequently asking for the salesgirl they had before.

Samson offered several explanations for his success. "We have better taste. We have better service. We have the best selection," or, "We don't use the hard-sell — we tell our customers what we think."

He said the best decision he ever made was to put a store facing the Galleries Lafayette. A few minutes later, he reconsidered and said his best decision was to put a store "on the most beautiful avenue in the world, the Champs Elysees."

Later, he decided: "The best decision I ever made was to marry my wife."

Nadine Samson has been described by Women's Wear Daily as having the best taste in Europe. After her responsibilities as mother of three began to taper off, she took over Hit Parade, which is today run by her daughter, Nathalie.

Jacques and Nadine became a professional team, with Nadine handling the fashion end of things. She put the accent on prestige designers, including the Italians, such as Armani and Versace, whom she introduced to Paris. Her husband is more concerned with running the stores' business.

"We're the highest customer of two or three Italian factories," Samson said. "We have many man-

ufacturers who say: 'The day Jacques Samson stops, we stop.'"

The close relationship works well. If one of the family notices good customer response to an item, the manufacturer can be put to work and the new stock can be on display within 72 hours.

"We can't organize our work like a factory does," Samson said. "Today, you have sunshine, you need dresses like this," he points at a sundress. "Tomorrow, it may be raining, and you'll need a raincoat. Everything changes every day."

Samson's mother was killed by the Nazis and, at 18, he fought with de Gaulle's Free French Forces in Italy. "My wife and I have put our personal life before everything else," he said.

He finds the American emphasis on money and show unappealing and thinks his American friends do not understand the art of living well.

"You know, in America, sometimes you hire a big car to show off. And we're just the opposite. We're very quiet people, very discreet."

Discreet, but living well. The Samsons have a maid, a cook, a butler, a chauffeur and a roomy home near the Bois de Boulogne.

"It's a beautiful park. It's calm, it's green with a lot of trees." And no matter how busy the rest of the week may be, Samson keeps Saturdays and Sundays free for his grandchildren.

## Geffen Co. Gets the Michael Jackson Movie Deal

By Michael London  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The elusive Michael Jackson Movie Deal, Hollywood's most sought-after quarry in recent years, has been snared by the Geffen Film Co.

Jackson will begin work next month on the story and music for a big-budget dramatic feature showing his singing, dancing and acting. The songs will be released on the Geffen label by CBS Records as Jackson's solo follow-up to "Thriller," which has sold more than 35 million copies.

The 26-year-old pop star won't formally consider the dramatic content of the movie until the Jacksons' "Victory Tour" ends in Los Angeles on Dec. 2. But the leading candidate for his "star vehicle" is a Geffen Co. project long linked to Jackson on the Hollywood grapevine: "Streetdandy," a new screenplay by Tom Hedley, the creator of "Flashdance."

The musical drama's young hero — not modeled after Michael Jackson, Hedley stresses — is a New York street performer who is "liter-

ally finding his voice, both as a man and as an artist." Hedley likens the character to a "silent movie character in a modern movie, a pop Charlie Chaplin."

Jackson expressed enthusiasm for the project after informal meetings with Hedley, according to a Jackson spokesman. The Geffen Co. intends to proceed with the project even if Jackson opts for his own concept or another script.

No terms are being disclosed on the one-film deal, which developed out of a long friendship between Jackson and the powerful show biz mogul, David Geffen.

Geffen, 41, whose turf stretches from rock 'n' roll to Broadway "Dreamgirls," "Cats," is keeping a low profile on the Jackson deal.

But Geffen Film Co.'s president, Eric Eisner, credits the deal to "Michael's confidence that we aren't going to rush something into the market to take advantage of his success at the moment."

"This will not be a Michael Jackson exploitation film."

The Jackson agreement is part of an ambitious film slate discreetly assembled in the wake of Geffen's 1983 hit, "Risky Business." (Geffen's only previous film venture, "Personal Best," ended in a legal battle with the writer-director, Robert Towne.) Eisner spearheads what he calls a "ministudio" with Lynda Obst, a former New York Times Magazine editor who developed "Flashdance" at PolyGram Pictures.

The director Martin Scorsese has quietly finished production on "After Hours," a Geffen-financed black comedy about an all-night sojourn through New York's SoHo district on "the world's worst date." The intriguing cast includes Griffin Dunne, Teri Garr, Rosanna Arquette and Cheech and Chong. The Scorsese film is set for re-



Michael Jackson will begin work on film after tour ends.

lease in the first half of '85 after "Lost in America," written and directed by Alben Brooks. Brooks' past efforts have attracted only cult followings, but his Geffen film is being touted as the first to put his wry personality to use in a mainstream comedy.

Two Geffen films are scheduled to roll early next year. Frank Oz ("The Muppets Take Manhattan") has just signed to direct "Little Shop of Horrors," adapted from the Geffen-produced musical that in turn was inspired by Roger Corman's quickie movie classic, "Herbert Ross will direct 'Parallels,' a gymnastics-theme dramatic musical by the creators of the movie

"Footloose." Olympics star Mitch Gaylord is being considered for the lead.

Paul Brickman, writer and director, also has concluded a deal with the Geffen Co. for his first original film since "Risky Business."

The Geffen Co. has an unusual deal with Warner Bros. that gives it autonomy to make four films of its own choosing each year. Warner finances, markets and distributes those films, but David Geffen enjoys the final say by virtue of his track record.

Eisner explained: "David and his unique relationships are what the company is all about."

## Seismic Reading in Belgium Attributed to Rock Group

The Associated Press  
BRUSSELS — An Oct. 28 concert by an Irish rock band, U2, not only rocked their aficionados but also seismic equipment at the

Belgian meteorological institute, scientists said Monday.

Martine Debecker of the Royal Meteorological Institute said the equipment there measured unknown vibrations on Oct. 28. "We saw signals we had not seen before, and we were obviously very upset," she said.

The culprit has since been found: U2, which gave a concert in a music hall five kilometers (3.5 miles) away, a concert that some critics have termed "frightening" and "possessed."

The seismic measurements remained a mystery until the institute got calls from people near the concert hall complaining of vibrations. "We located the callers and searched for the center, it was the concert hall," Debecker said. "There is no doubt that the seismic tremors came from the band."

It was the first time such measurements were made, and she hoped it would be the last time. "We are not in the business of measuring rock concerts, we want to measure earthquakes."

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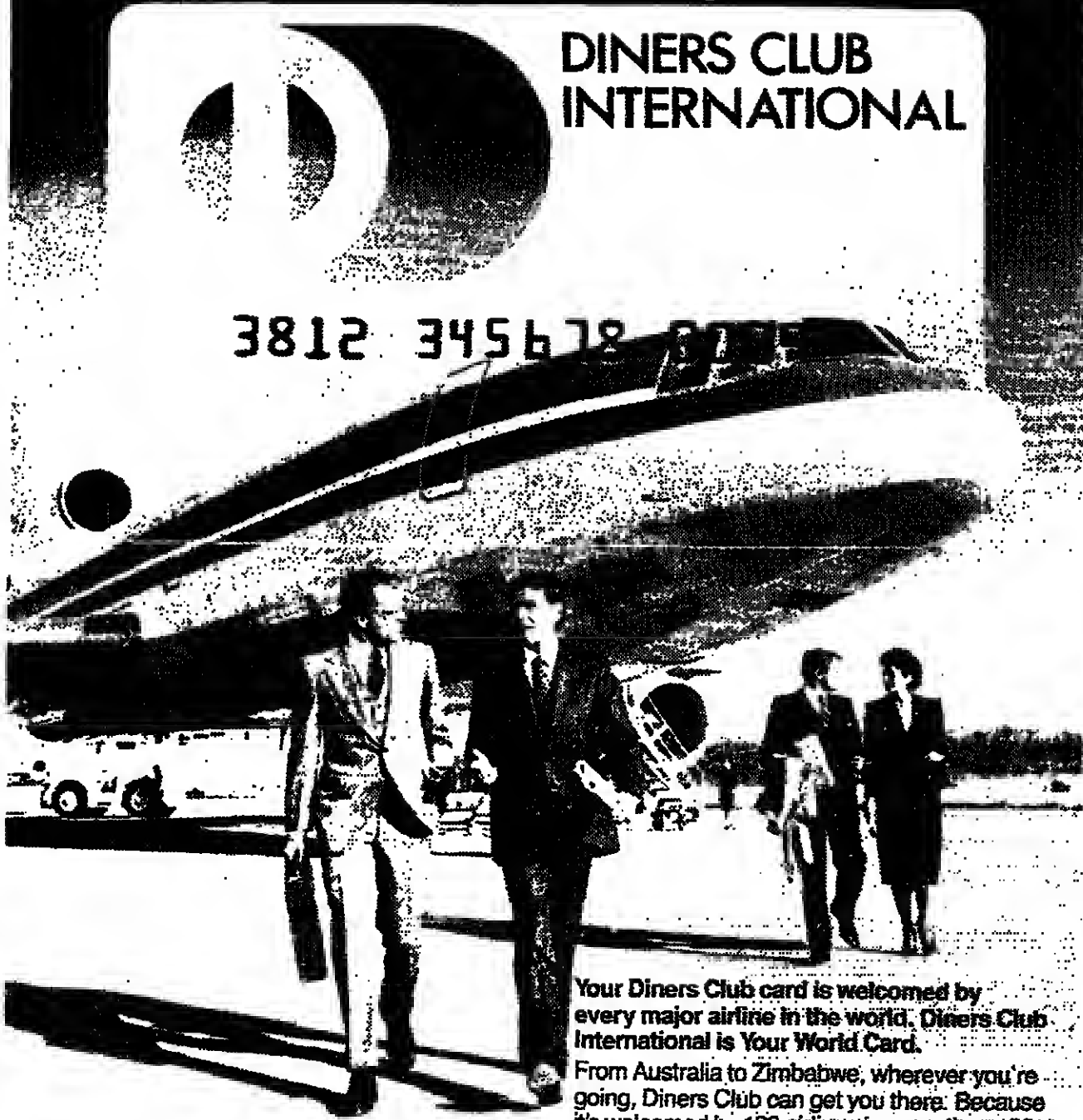
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Eurodollar-Futures Market  
Attracts More U.S. Banks

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

NEW YORK — One of the startling developments in the financial-futures markets this year has been the shriveling of trading activity in the domestic 90-day bank certificates of deposit and the concomitant surge in volume of Eurodollar futures. Both futures are traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

In October, for example, CD volume shrank to 22,900 contracts, from 78,300 in October 1983 and the 1984 high of 187,700, posted in May. Meanwhile, trading in 90-day Eurodollar futures soared to a record 491,000 contracts last month, from 81,300 in October 1983.

Last week, when the election sparked heavy trading in all financial futures, CD volume was 5,300 contracts, compared with the 137,000 Eurodollar futures traded. The question is "why?"

"One answer is that since May, when the Continental Illinois Bank's troubles came to light, more banks have found it easier to tap the Eurodollar market for funds than domestic investors," said one Chicago financial-futures trader.

The European market has been easy to tap because it is awash with dollars generated by our worsening trade deficit," he added. "Although interest rates on all short-term instruments have fallen about 200 basis points in the last two months, European and other foreign investors still favor the safety of dollar investments, especially those they can hedge in the futures markets here and in London and Singapore."

BUT another surprising development in the financial-futures markets can be linked directly to changes in the interest-rate structure over the past year. That development was the increase in volume in the previously lackluster market in 6.5- to 10-year Treasury note futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

In October, Treasury-note volume jumped to 149,200 contracts, up from 57,700 in October 1983. For the first 10 months, the volume has climbed to 1.3 million. From 674,000 a year ago. Meanwhile, Treasury-bond futures continue to be the most actively traded of all futures, with the volume soaring last month to 2.9 million contracts, from 1.8 million in October 1983.

"The T-note futures have become active because the interest yield curve between the maturities in that sector and the long end of the bond market have been more or less equal for quite some time," one investment banker in New York explained. Treasury note and bond yields have both been fairly flat at roughly 11% percent.

Another investment banker cited the "volatility index," which is becoming a major factor in the fixed-income securities market, as contributing to the shifts in financial-futures trading activity. Each trading house has its own index of price volatility upon which it determines the cash margins required of its trading partners or investor clients. The more volatile the market or the particular maturity sector, the higher the cash margin required. Also, the more volatile a market, the greater the activity in the corresponding futures.

Because the long end of the bond market — the 20- to 30-year maturities — is more volatile, more institutional money managers have used the bond futures for hedging.

Volatility is important to measure because a change of one percentage point in the yield of a long-term bond is equal to a price change of \$70 for each \$1,000 of face value. In comparison,

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

VW Signs  
Pact With  
E. Berlin

Firm to Supply  
Engines, Vans

By Warren Giedler

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagenwerk AG signed a 600-million Deutsche mark (\$204-million) agreement with East Germany on Monday to provide auto-engine assembly equipment and light commercial vans, a VW spokesman said.

The spokesman, Ortwin Witzel, said the contract differs little from a tentative agreement reached in February between the West German automaker and Industrie Anlagen Import, an East German state company. Under that agreement, VW was to supply the assembly equipment and several thousand VW vans to East Germany for five years beginning in 1988.

Signing of the agreement marks Volkswagen's first major foothold in Eastern Europe and occurs one month after VW signed with China the first joint venture agreement for passenger car production in China.

Economics Minister Martin Bangemann of West Germany said in a statement that he "welcomed" VW's signing of the accord, which would run from 1989 to 1993, inclusive. Mr. Bangemann said the agreement would likely provide "new impulses" to West German capital investment in East Germany, which has declined in recent years, and would help create further opportunities for joint ventures between enterprises in West Germany and East Germany.

Mr. Witzel said details about financing of the agreement and the site of the East German facility would not be available until at least Tuesday.

The tentative agreement announced by VW in February called for delivery to the East German government of plant equipment designed for the assembly of 286,000 1- to 1.5-liter engines annually, of which 100,000 would be shipped back to West Germany for final assembly and would serve as the form of East German payment for the pact.

The remaining engines are for Wartburg and Trabant cars made in East Germany. The preliminary accord also called for the supply of 2,000 light vans to East Germany upon signature of the contract, followed by 2,300 vans annually for the duration of the five-year agreement.

Zanussi Is Key to Electrolux Growth

By Barnaby J. Feder

STOCKHOLM — In its 1983 annual report published last May, Electrolux AB, the Swedish appliance maker, said that it hoped to build a strong position in several more countries during the next few years, probably by acquiring companies.

At that time, Electrolux was several months into negotiating a transaction that could accomplish its expansion goal with just one leap, the takeover of Zanussi SpA of Italy. The financially troubled Italian company is estimated to have 12 to 13 percent of the European market for white goods such as refrigerators and clothes washers.

Zanussi, Italy's second-largest private-sector company, after the auto maker Fiat SpA, effectively bankrupted itself by ex-

panding into color televisions, consumer electronics and prefabricated housing. But its strength in southern Europe in general, and in goods such as washers in particular, made it a potentially ideal partner for Electrolux.

Where Electrolux is strong, Zanussi is weak, and vice versa, the Swedish company said in a recent newsletter. The plan would require Electrolux to invest about \$155 million, half through buying shares that would give it 49 percent of Zanussi and half in debentures that could eventually be converted to stock to give it a 75-percent stake.

Acquiring Zanussi would make Electrolux about 25 percent larger. The purchase would also increase home appliances' share of Electrolux's business from the 52.3 percent reported last year. In September, Electrolux reported before-tax earnings of \$149 million on sales of \$1.94 billion in the first half of 1984.

"The Zanussi deal would not have much impact on our U.S. operations, which are 24 percent of net sales," said Anders Scharp, Electrolux's president. "We are still very interested in expanding those operations. The one possible Zanussi connection would be to market some Zanussi goods through Tappan, our major appliance group in the U.S."

Electrolux is no longer associated with Electrolux Corp. of America, which, as a unit of Consolidated Foods Corp., still markets vacuum cleaners. The Swedish company sold off its



Electrolux worker assembling vacuum cleaners.

stake in the U.S. company during a liquidity crisis in 1968.

The Zanussi transaction is still conditional in ways that say a lot about how Electrolux has become Sweden's largest multinational company, after Volvo AB. Electrolux is a global leader in fields as diverse as vacuum cleaners, chain saws and seat belts.

The Swedish company's demands concerning Zanussi include an agreement by 104 banks to write off a portion of their \$1.2 billion in loans to Zanussi and accept reduced interest payments on the rest. Two banks

Big Institutions Forcing a Drop in Wall Street Commissions

By Michael Blumstein

NEW YORK — Big institutions, a dominant factor in stock trading, are forcing down the commissions they pay to securities firms. The drop has sparked fears of another blow to Wall Street profits, and could ultimately lead to a further restructuring of the industry.

In recent weeks, the fear on Wall Street has been that institutional commissions could soon plummet to as low as a nickel a share.

Since the beginning of the year, the average commission paid by institutions — pension fund managers, banks, mutual funds and insurance companies — has declined about 2 cents a share to about 8 cents, a trading executive at one major Wall Street firm said Friday.

John A. Conlon, executive vice president of E.F. Hutton & Co., called that figure "a fair assessment." And James Chico, director of equity trading at the Actina Life

& Casualty Co., said commission rates have declined about 15 percent since January.

"Rates are going to go lower here very quickly," said the chief black equity trader at another major Wall Street firm. "The question is, who's going to do it first? It's going to be turbulent times unless we get a ball market to bail us out."

Because industry profits have been low this year and Wall Street is fearful that any suggestion of lower commissions will step up pressure for reductions, many securities firm officials would only speak anonymously.

But in interviews, they blamed several factors for the dip in commissions, including a slowdown in institutional trading, pressure from pension funds to reduce commission bills and increased competition from small firms that are offering research and other services in an indirect exchange for commissions.

Further pressure on commis-

sions may also come from discount brokers, which have focused on individual investors thus far, but could easily compete for some of the less complicated institutional trades.

Charles Schwab & Co., the largest discount broker, recently set up a unit to serve institutions, and Mr. Schwab, its chairman and chief executive, said Friday that it might be able to handle institutional transactions for 3 cents to 4 cents a share.

Commissions are important to Wall Street, because despite the end of fixed commissions in May 1975 and the growth of other financial services, they still account for one-fifth of industry revenue. In the first half of 1984, commissions totaled \$2.66 billion, with institutional investors paying about one-third of the bill, according to Rodney S. Schwartz, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc.

Institutional commissions are particularly important at firms like

Industry Raises  
Output in U.K.;  
Retail Sales Fall

Reuters

LONDON — British industrial production rose a provisional 1.3 percent to September from the August level, and was 1.8 percent higher than a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office reported Monday.

Meanwhile, the Department of Trade and Industry said that the volume of retail sales in Britain fell by just over 1 percent in October to slightly more than \$6 billion. But the October figure was 7 percent above the year-earlier level.

The September recovery in industrial production was attributable to a rebound in oil and gas output after a depressed summer, the government office said.

The September recovery in industrial production was attributable to a rebound in oil and gas output after a depressed summer, the government office said.

Industrial output in the third quarter was 1 1/2 percent lower than the second quarter and 1 percent below the year-earlier period. The long-running dispute between Britain's National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers reduced output by 3 1/2 percent in the third quarter after cutting it by about 3 percent in the second.

Manufacturing output fell 0.1 percent in September, but was up 2.1 percent from a year earlier.

Government sources said the underlying trend in manufacturing

output appears to be gently upwards. However, the trend in industrial production remains flat, after stripping out the effects of the miners' strike.

Government officials said October's retail sales volume was more in line with expectations than the September figure when it was issued last month. Retail sales had risen around 3 1/2 percent to a record for this index of 114.5 in September.

There was a change in the observed pattern of retail trading in the last three months both this year and a year earlier, the sources said, noting this was perhaps due to the unusually fine August weather in Britain in both years. But the shift could reflect more permanent changes that have yet to be mirrored in the seasonal adjustments.

U.K. Rate Fall Forecast

Two economic forecasting teams said British interest rates are expected to decline. Reuters reported. The London Business School forecast that clearing bank base rates would average 8 1/2 percent in the 1985/86 year beginning next April, compared with their current level of 10 percent.

Separately, Laing & Cruickshank, a British stockbrokerage, saw a drop of one to 1 1/2 points in bank base rates over the next five months.

Currency Rates

Late Interbank rates on Nov. 12, excluding fees.  
Official rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.332	4.215	117.77	36.76	1.637	137.43	138.17
Brussels	39.75	75.595	20.25	6.391	2.251	17.928	34.675
Frankfurt	3.258	5.731	20.25	1.488	6.40	4.932	17.88
London	1.2678	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.4970	2.2400	622.74	20.25	—	30.763	79.52
Paris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	8.2715	11.445	30.97	—	4.932	15.175	37.58
Tokyo	341.25	30.49	81.49	26.61	1.316	72.41	83.42
Zurich	2.405	2.662	82.085	26.73	6.178	72.75	4.051
1 Euro	8.2564	8.9795	2.2015	4.8485	168.29	2.5171	85.151
1 Swiss	1.2038	0.9005	2.9542	9.0195	1.8794	3.0574	24.672

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Swiss	8.2564	8.9795	2.2015	4.8485	168.29	2.5171	85.151
0.001 Australian dollar	1.1447	1.0955	1.1447	—	—	—	—
0.001 Canadian dollar	0.729	0.729	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 Danish krona	16.465	0.1161	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 French franc	6.5595	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 German mark	1.936	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 Italian lire	2.0048	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 Japanese yen	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 Spanish peseta	166.64	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 Swedish krona	1.346	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.001 Swiss franc	8.2564	8.9795	2.2015	4.8485	168.29	2.5171	85.151
0.001 U.S. dollar	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters. 1.2055 Irish £.  
(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000  
N.B.: not quoted: N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits											Nov. 12	
Depositor	D-Mark			Swiss Franc		Sterling		French Franc		ECU	SDR	
1M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
3M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
6M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
1Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
2Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
3Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
4Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
5Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	
10Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	

Depositor's choice of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Norton	1250	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0
IBM	1200	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	0
AT&T	1100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
Exxon	1000	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0
General Electric	900	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Johnson & Johnson	800	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Merck	700	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0
Pfizer	600	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
Roche	500	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
Schering	400	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1214.42	1212.72	1212.72	1212.72	+0.71
Indus	1214.42	1212.72	1212.72	1212.72	+0.71
Indus	1214.42	1212.72	1212.72	1212.72	+0.71
Indus	1214.42	1212.72	1212.72	1212.72	+0.71
Indus	1214.42	1212.72	1212.72	1212.72	+0.71

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
Composite	117.42	117.42	117.42	117.42	0
Composite	117.42	117.42	117.42	117.42	0
Composite	117.42	117.42	117.42	117.42	0
Composite	117.42	117.42	117.42	117.42	0
Composite	117.42	117.42	117.42	117.42	0

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	4,400,000				
Vol.	4,400,000				
Vol.	4,400,000				
Vol.	4,400,000				
Vol.	4,400,000				

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	180	24			
Advanced	180	24			
Advanced	180	24			
Advanced	180	24			
Advanced	180	24			

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Age	Age		
Composite	240.50	NA	240.50	240.50	0
Composite	240.50	NA	240.50	240.50	0
Composite	240.50	NA	240.50	240.50	0
Composite	240.50	NA	240.50	240.50	0
Composite	240.50	NA	240.50	240.50	0

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	100	100	100	100	0
Vol.	100	100	100	100	0
Vol.	100	100	100	100	0
Vol.	100	100	100	100	0
Vol.	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.

## Trading on Wall Street Is Slow

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — Share prices on the New York Stock Exchange were drifting at a lower level late Monday on a post-election slump that carried over into a fourth day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 9.72 Friday, was down 3.86 to 1,215.11 an hour before closing. The Dow had been down nearly seven points in early afternoon before recovering some of the loss.

Advances led declines, 935-522, among the 1,955 issues traded. The five-hour volume fell about 46.03 million shares from 69.62 million in the same period Friday.

Analysts said the low volume was due to the semi-holiday, with many banks and the Federal Reserve closed for Veterans Day.

While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer Co. pointed out that many state offices were closed, curtailing activity in some pension funds.

Mr. Metz said aside from the holiday-like atmosphere, many large institutional investors were on the sidelines due to a lack of conviction about the future of the economy including the trends for interest rates and inflation.

"Until there's some better external visibility, there is no urgency to become more exposed to the market," Mr. Metz said.

The market's erratic behavior last week—up more than 27 points on the Dow Jones industri-

al average in anticipation of the re-election of President Ronald Reagan, then down 25 points in the three days immediately after—may have made some investors nervous about what happens next.

A Standard & Poor's Corp. publication said the stock market is likely to have trouble making gains between now and the end of the year.

"Even a cut in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve will not have any great impact on the market because interest rates probably have run their course," said Arnie Kaufman, editor of The Outlook.

The market's year-end performance is usually boosted by increased investment funds from extra dividends, bonuses and the like, as well as a general sense of optimism about the new year, according to the publication.

"While the president's policies may continue to be effective in keeping down inflation and interest rates over the near term, recession worries are spreading," Mr. Kaufman said. Even without a recession, "the outlook for corporate profits next year are, to say the least, uninspiring," he said.

Market watchers recalled that when Mr. Reagan was first elected four years ago, stocks had a rise and fall similar to what happened last week. Four years ago, the week after the election saw a gain of more than 50 points in the Dow industri-

On the trading floor, Norton Co. was lower after blocks of 500,000 shares at 36 and 525,000 shares at 35.

## INTERNATIONAL ISSUE LA REDOUTE 143/8% 1980-1985 FF 125.000.000.

We inform the bondholders that 8.000 bonds of nominal each FF 5.000.- have been drawn for redemption in the presence of an "Huissier" in Luxembourg on 30. October 1984.

The bonds will be reimbursed at par on 23. December 1984, coupon due on 23. December 1985 attached according to the modalities of payment on the reverse of the bonds.

The numbers of such drawn bonds are the following:

3854 to 9408 and 18.409 to 20.853			
143 to 158	1997 to 2000	3233 to 3243	3589 to 3590
211 to 214	2974 to 3013	3246 to 3255	3592 to 3593
274 to 275	3032 to 3034	3258 to 3264	3629 to 3631
290	3043 to 3045	3268 to 3269	3689 to 3690
295	3049 to 3050	3311	3732 to 3735
395 to 397	3055 to 3078	3325 to 3326	3741 to 3744
962 to 980	3102 to 3103	3328 to 3359	3759 to 3762
1639 to 1649	3111 to 3113	3366 to 3371	3770 to 3771
1758	3126 to 3151	3435 to 3440	3807 to 3810
1909	3156 to 3165	3455 to 3458	3847
1918 to 1934	3167 to 3189	3461	
1970 to 1973	3200 to 3220	3520 to 3533	
1977 to 1980	3223 to 3224	3585 to 3586	

Amount outstanding after 23. December 1984:  
FF 45.000.000.-

THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT  
**SOCIETE GENERALE**  
**ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE**  
LUXEMBOURG BRANCH

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.

(Continued on Page 14)



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## High-Tech Firms Hit Hard Times in Canada

By Fred Langan

International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — Canada's high-tech companies are taking a beating. Few are making money, some have been bailed out by governments or private investors and stock prices of technology companies have plummeted.

One Toronto-based analyst puts the blame on a stock market hungry for new high-tech issues. "About 70 high-tech companies went public [in Canada] between 1979 and 1984 and we're just starting to see the door closing now," he said.

Earlier this month, Orcatech Inc. filed a proposal for protection from creditors under the Bankruptcy Act. The company, which makes graphics terminals for computer-aided design and manufacturing, lost 8 million Canadian dollars (\$6.07 million) on sales of 4.7 million dollars for the year ended July 31.

Two of its three founders resigned Friday. Orcatech closed at 12 cents a share on the Toronto Stock Exchange, down from a 1984 high of 8.25 dollars.

Nabu Network Corp., which distributes home computer software over cable television lines, also is in trouble. The company says its technique is "ahead of its time," but it has not sold.

In September, Nabu laid off 203 of its 238 employees. It lost 5 million dollars in the first half of 1984 and its stock closed Friday at 20 cents a share, down from a high this year of 4.80 dollars.

Other high-technology companies on the ropes include Neima Data Corp., which made a personal computer that looked like an IBM but operated like an Apple, and Sydney Development Corp., a software firm.

Neima's stock has been temporarily delisted and Sydney Development closed at 25 cents Friday, down from a high of 3.50 dollars.

The Toronto technology analyst said money from investors came too easily for these companies. "Capital became cheap," he said. "If it was high-tech, finding money on the stock market was no problem."

The Hyperion — a personal computer similar to the IBM PC and one of the most promising Canadian technological developments — went out of production last month. It means a loss of 48.3 million dollars for the manufacturer, Comten Inc. of Montreal, which has been kept alive by a large cash donation from the Quebec government.

Comten said increased competition and lower prices from competitors ranging from Compaq Computer to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. led to the decision to discontinue the Hyperion. Comten said lower prices for personal computers affected "the viability of medium sized manufacturers."

Comten's stock closed on Friday at 1.40 dollars, down from a high this year of 13 dollars.

The Hyperion was among the first IBM PC lookalikes on the market.

Union members voted Sunday 82.7 percent in favor of accepting the contract, which raises workers' average hourly wage 15 percent to 15.60 Canadian dollars (\$12) by 1987 from 13.08 dollars.

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## Europe Airlines See Higher Net

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The Association of European Airlines Monday forecast a year-end collective net of \$690 million, up 263 percent from last year's \$190 million.

The forecast was based on the airlines' results in the first nine months of this year.

Karl-Heinz Neumister, the association's secretary-general, said there was strong passenger growth within Europe and across the North Atlantic in September.

The association's members, which include Western Europe's major carriers, in addition to Yugoslavian and Turkish airlines, said revenue-passenger kilometers rose 5.5 percent overall in the first nine months.

Revenue-passenger kilometers measure sales from carrying one passenger one kilometer (0.62 mile).

The Hyperion — a personal computer similar to the IBM PC and one of the most promising Canadian technological developments — went out of production last month. It means a loss of 48.3 million dollars for the manufacturer, Comten Inc. of Montreal, which has been kept alive by a large cash donation from the Quebec government.

Comten said increased competition and lower prices from competitors ranging from Compaq Computer to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. led to the decision to discontinue the Hyperion. Comten said lower prices for personal computers affected "the viability of medium sized manufacturers."

Comten's stock closed on Friday at 1.40 dollars, down from a high this year of 13 dollars.

The Hyperion was among the first IBM PC lookalikes on the market.

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## Hyundai Group Moves Rapidly Into Electronics

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — Three years ago, Hyundai Electronics Industries Inc. was a vision in the mind of Chung Ju Yung, chairman of South Korea's Hyundai business conglomerate.

The Hyundai Group had been involved almost exclusively in construction and heavy industry until then.

Now, the company that Mr. Chung incorporated in February, 1983 has started manufacturing. By 1987, the company will have invested \$500 million in manufacturing facilities, 60 percent to 70 percent of it in semiconductors, according to Lee Jong Woon, the company's director of planning and coordination.

Sales of \$30 million are forecast for this year.

Mr. Chung presides over an empire of 31 companies that he began building in 1947. He is thought to be the richest man in South Korea.

This year, the group's total annual sales are expected to exceed \$10 billion. Its outstanding loans amounted to \$5.5 billion last March 31.

Mr. Chung has set up Hyundai Electronics America in Santa Clara, California. This unit has produced the circuitry design to begin making 16,000-character static random access memory semiconductors, 128-K read-only memory chips and programmable read-only semiconductors in South Korea.

Hyundai Electronics, which now has 2,000 employees, began making the Santa Clara-designed products this month as well as five-inch wafers at its newly completed Echelon plant southwest of Seoul.

The company will produce 200,000 wafers next year — the first large-scale wafer operation in South Korea, where semiconductor production to date has been concentrated in packaging.

Hyundai Electronics has also set up divisions to develop and manufacture electronics systems, information systems and space equipment.

Unlike South Korea's three other electronics giants, Samsung Electronics Parts Co., Gold Star Electric Co. and Daewoo Electronics Co., Hyundai has decided to stay out of consumer products, such as color television and videocassette recorders, "for the time being," Mr. Lee said.

"Instead of focusing on home appliances, we're going to concentrate on industrial electronics," he added.

As part of that strategy, Hyundai has courted International Business Machines Corp. In March, 1983, Hyundai Electronics agreed to serve as IBM's agent to sell electric typewriters and personal computers in South Korea. But Hyundai sold very few IBM typewriters and not a single IBM Personal Computer. The Ministry of Trade and Industry "wouldn't let us import even one IBM Personal Computer," Mr. Lee said.

The company's next goal is to come up with its own, more powerful, 32-bit computer.

Hyundai still wants to manufacture the IBM 5550, to add to its smaller model in the domestic market. Mr. Lee said. Exports of personal computers, he said, will come "after gaining experience in South Korea."

The agency arrangement led, however, to negotiations with IBM in Japan and IBM in the United States to allow Hyundai Electronics to assemble and manufacture the IBM 5550 personal computer in South Korea. But talks have stalled over Hyundai's insistence that IBM provide it with technology to develop future computer models, Mr. Lee said.

Meanwhile, Hyundai Electronics has developed its own 16-bit personal computer model and plans to sell it in South Korea next year, according to Mr. Lee.

Production of the personal computer, capable of working with English as well as the Korean alphabet, will be 100,000 units a year, he said.

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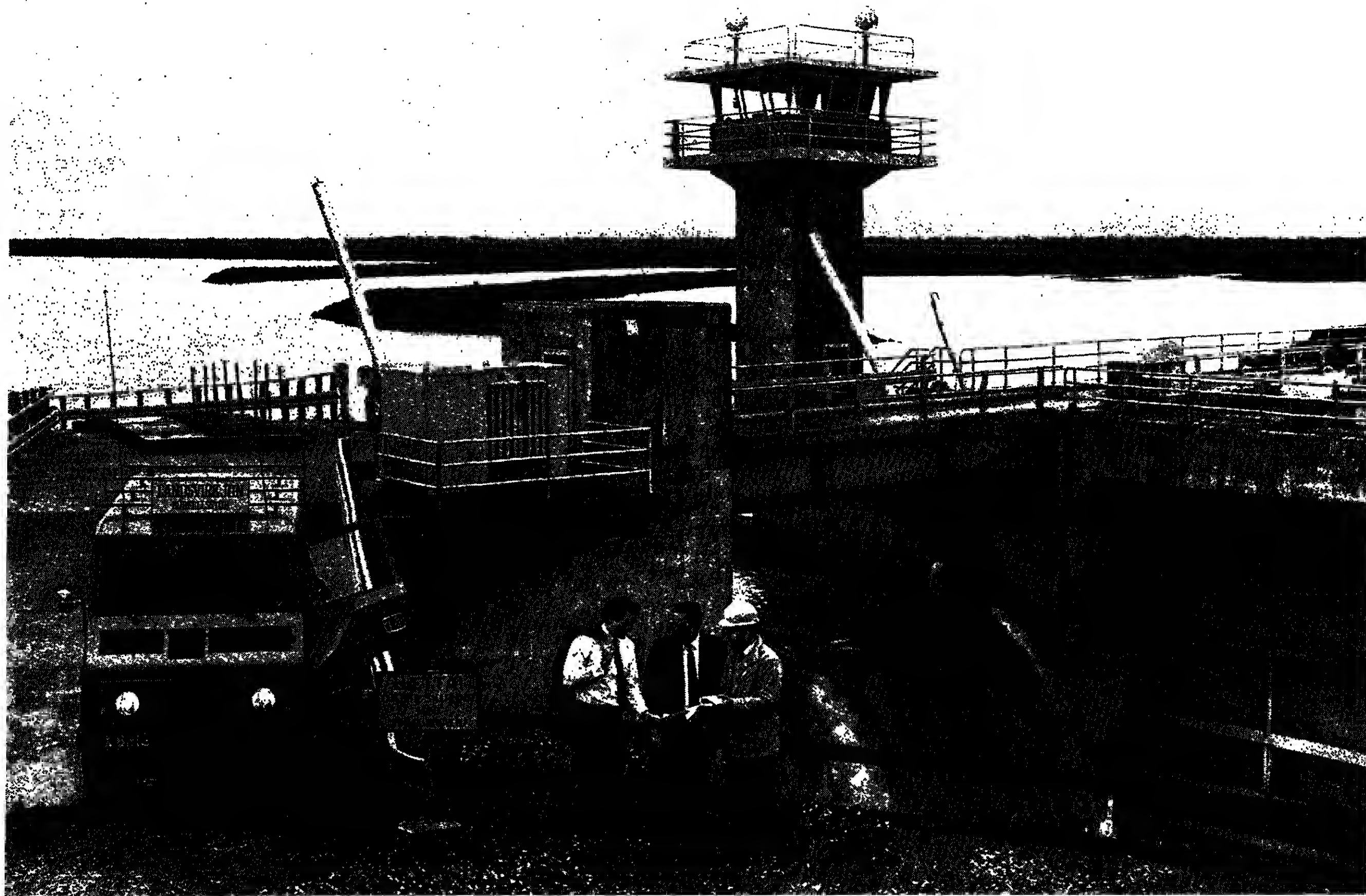
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# Why sponsors of major projects retain The Morgan Bank as export-import finance advisor



Shown at one of Iceland's remote hydroelectric stations are, from left, David Wheeler of Morgan's London office; George Cashman, New York-based head of the bank's Multisource Export Finance group; and Ingvar Björnsson, senior engineer with Landsvirkjun.

Most of the world's major projects, from giant energy plants to mass transit systems, require large amounts of equipment, materials, and engineering and construction services from sources around the world.

Arranging for the best possible financing of these goods and services—which can come from competing sources—is vital to a project's success. That's where help from an experienced export-import financial advisor can make the difference.

The Morgan Bank has a long history of successfully negotiating financing for projects worldwide. Whether serving a government, government agency, or corporation, we deal knowledgeably with suppliers, their banks, and official export credit agencies so that sponsors will obtain the lowest interest rates, the longest repayment periods, and the best terms and conditions.

When a client retains Morgan's Multisource

Export Finance Group as financial advisor, here are some of the assignments we take on.

- ☐ We assist in the preparation of the financial section of the bid documents.
- ☐ We analyze all bids in all currencies and reduce them to a common currency for comparability.
- ☐ We use a proven computer model to calculate present values and internal rates of return relative to contract prices, interest rates, currency alternatives, grace periods, repayment periods, and fees.
- ☐ We help design and conduct a negotiated bid process.
- ☐ We advise on structuring currency swaps, interest rate swaps, long-dated forward exchange contracts, currency options, and delayed rate setting alternatives to minimize risk and reduce all-in borrowing costs.
- ☐ We help negotiate loan documentation to achieve simplicity and commonality when

there are lenders from different countries.

☐ We help implement the client's financial plan by setting up disbursement procedures, letters of credit, and money transfer arrangements so that all funds are received and disbursed in a timely fashion.

Landsvirkjun, Iceland's national power company, retained Morgan to advise on the electro-mechanical works of its \$120 million Blanda hydroelectric power project—with over 100 separate bidders. Others that have appointed us recently include an Asian country's mass transit system, a national airline in Europe, a multinational petroleum company, a U.S. city's transportation authority.

To discuss how we can help you on a major project, talk to the Morgan banker who calls on you, or George D. Cashman, Vice President, Multisource Export Finance, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015.

Member FDIC

## The Morgan Bank







**Nov. 12****NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Denmark is expected to prepay by the end of this year a \$250-million loan arranged in 1981 now that efforts to renegotiate the credit appear to have failed, banking sources said Monday.  
The sources said that Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., had asked bankers about refinancing the terms to a level below ½ percent above Libor but the response was negative.

**BRUSSELS** — The European Community has filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for planned 150 million European Currency Unit, 12-year bond issue to be floated on the U.S. market later this year, a spokesman said Monday.

*All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

## NEW ISSUE

November, 1984

**U.S.\$500,000,000**



# New Zealand

## Adjustable Rate Extendible Notes, Series A

The Notes will be repayable on February 5, 1985, or, if the date for repayment is extended to a Subsequent Repayment Date, on such Subsequent Repayment Date. Each Subsequent Repayment Date must be a date three, six or nine months or one through nine years following February 5, 1985 or the last Subsequent Repayment Date, as the case may be, and prior to November 1, 1994.

The annual interest rate on the Notes through February 5, 1985 will be subject to weekly adjustment on the calendar day following each auction of 91-day Treasury bills, and will be equal to 50 basis points above the 91-day Treasury bill auction rate (expressed on a bond equivalent basis). Thereafter, the interest rate on the Notes for each Extension Period will be designated by New Zealand.

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Incorporated**

**The First Boston Corporation**  
**Merrill Lynch Capital Markets**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**  
**Morgan Stanley & Co.**

**Lehman Brothers**  
Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc.

**Salomon Brothers Inc**

**Daily  
Source for  
national  
estors.**





\*WHEN I GROW UP, DO I HAFTA K/SS A GIRL BEFORE WE GET MARRIED?\*

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BORNI**

By Theophilus

**MILT**

**TRIMAN**

**UNBOAD**

Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

He should be mowing the lawn!

By Theophilus

**WHAT SHE CALLED HER HUSBAND WHO WAS AN AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST.**

[illegible]

SH-showers, SN-snow; SI-stormy.  
 THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Sligh. FRANKFURT: Cloudy, 14—  
 21. LONDON: Rain. Temp. 14 15/57. MADRID: Cloudy, 17 63/48.  
 NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 13—15—47. PARIS: Overcast 15—7 63/48.  
 ROME: Stormy, 22—17 72/51. TEL AVIV: Cloudy, Temp. 22—12 72/51.  
 TOKYO: Cloudy, Temp. 15—15/54. SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp. 24—17/75.  
 HONG KONG: Cloudy, 21. MANILA: Fair, 21.  
 SEUL: Fair, Temp. 17—15/54. SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms,  
 23—18/71. TOKYO: Cloudy, Temp. 17 63/51.

I'M COMING INTO TOWN TODAY.

SURE.

LET'S HAVE LUNCH TOGETHER.

THEN WE CAN STAY FOR SUPPER TOO.

THAT TAKES CARE OF ALL THREE MEALS AT ONE SHOT!

Panel 1: A chef in a kitchen tells a waiter and a customer that he has lost ten pounds by dieting.

Panel 2: A close-up of the chef smiling broadly, revealing a large gap in his front teeth.

Panel 3: The waiter and customer are talking; the waiter says "More wine, please" and the customer replies "Sarge is losing weight by going to church".

DO YOU DRINK, OR SMOKE?

NO... NEITHER ONE

WELL, I'M GOING TO FIND A DOCTOR THAT DOES

THERE ARE TWO IN THE WAITING ROOM

1/28/94

I HOPE THAT YOU DIDN'T TELL  
 BERT VAN DALE THAT YOU'D  
 SEE HIM TODAY--BECAUSE  
 WE'RE GOING OUT  
 WITH KEITH.

I'M SEEING BERT  
 TOMORROW!

BART  
 LISA

WE MUST REALLY WANT TO  
 TALK ABOUT SOMETHING  
 IMPORTANT, CALLING SO  
 EARLY IN THE MORNING.  
 RICH PEOPLE DON'T GET  
 OUT OF BED UNTIL  
 ABOUT NOON, DO THEY?

NOW, WHERE ON  
 EARTH DID YOU HEAR  
 THAT NONSENSE?

BRIMLEY  
 EDWARDS  
 1994

OH, NO! A FLEA! I'M GETTING YOO A FLEA COLLAR, GARFIELD

LET'S NOT BE TOO HASTY HERE

LOOK AT THOSE DISTINCTIVE YELLOW AND GREEN MARKINGS THERE

THIS FLEA IS A MEMBER OF A RARE SPECIES OF VEGETARIANS

JIM DAVIS

[illegible][illegible]

The book will serve as a corrective to those who extol Douglas MacArthur as the greatest

This exemplifies the clear thinking that is one of the book's great merits. No future book on the Pacific war will be written without paying due tribute to "Eagle Against the Sun."

On 12-0-0, it was necessary for Browne to take drastic action, since quiet play would concede White unquestionable positional superiority. His 12... BxN! precisely put the

After 24 . . . N-Q6, the

Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
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		GEC	2 1/2	
		GKN	1 1/4	
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770	770	Hanson	265
1078	1840	Hewiker	415
1835	1835	ICI	678
7973	7970	ICL	90
1445	1490	Impos	145
2925	3000	Lloyds Bank	537
3000	2975	Lomrho	160
		Lucas	254
		Shedley & Co	120

1315	1365	Pilkington	302
635	635	Plessey	230
3875	3970	Racal Elect	282
515	572	Randfontein	5122½-51
		Rank	260
		Reed Int'l	47½d
		Rentech	268
		Royal Dutch	641.18 c
		RTZ	474

5	146	165	Tesco	214
54d	994	997	Thorn Emi	474
	139	137	T.I. Group	208
	534	527	Trafalgar	210
	433	425	Trust House Forte	135
	276	248	Ultramar	248
	340	356	Unilever	1075
	235d	233	United Biscuits	182d
	47	47	Vickers	191

488	486	Woolworth	543
265nd	264	ZCI	146
529	524		
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223	223		
129	129		
509	504		
327	326		

**Milan**

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		Mediabanca	59,110	59
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DICTAD	BCI Index : 371.92		
RCS	Previous : 371.38		
MA GAL			

## Paris

ATONE	Autism All	196
AVATAR	Av Dassault	745
	Bancatre	520
	BIC	485
	Bouygues	645
	BSN	2,406
IRADS	Carrefour	1,822
	Club Med	1,045
INGRAY	Coffmap	226,40

Alcohol	651	648	All Ordinances Index 779.35
Aqua Purior	72.40	71.40	Previous 779.35
Alcohol-Hennessy	1,274	1,268	
Moulinex	92.50	92.80	
Nord-Est	71.50	70.50	
Occidentale	680	671	
Pernod-Ric	744	747	
Petrols 1F501 343	238.50		
Petroleum	200	201.20	

## Tokyo

Alcohol	531	548
Asahi Chem	558	555
Asahi Glass	629	812

51	Core	1,193	1,193	D Nippon Power	1,057	527
51	Rousse Uclal	1,692	1,661	Dahwa House	507	1,626
51	Skills Reassign	1,661	1,656	Full Bank	1,590	1,580
48	Sour Perrier	535	510	Fuji Soda	1,400	1,400
42	Telemechanique	2,035	1,985	Fulitsu	854	859
42	Thomson-CSF	372	373	Hirochi	1,260	1,260
42	Valeo	243.90	240.50	Hamder	147	145
59				IMI	289	289
59	Aspeil Index: 184.85			Noh	147	145

Singapore		Kao Sheep	154	156
Boustead	1.73	Kow Seng	542	544
Cold Storage	2.80	Kirin	440	441
DBS	5.35	Kowatsu	320	317
FraserNeave	4.88	Kubota	1,570	1,580
		Mitsui Elec Inds	620	628
		Mitsui Elec Works	1,008	1,019
		Mitsui Bank	318	317
		Mitsui Chem	378	377

07	OCBC	5.25	3.85	Mitsui	349	344
08	DUB	8.75	9.85	Mitsubishi	1,130	1,186
09	OCBC	3.75	3.84	Mitsumi	1,270	1,250
10	Sembo Shipyard	1.76	N.T.	HEC	525	525
11	Slime Darby	1.84	1.87	Nikko Sec	154	154
12	S Steamship	1.13	1.14	Nippon Steel	225	241
13	St Trading	4.68	4.78	Hinson Yusen	608	681
14	UOB	4.92	4.30	Nissan	752	759
15	UOB	4.92	4.30	Nomura Sec		

Stockholm		Somy	
AGA	350	Sum1 Bank	2170 2160
Aspa Lovel	186	Sum1 Chem	217 216
Aspa	376	Sum1 Mart	151 151
Asstra	380	Telsof	197 197
Atics Copco	160	Toisne	334 332
Bellco	360	Tolacsa	510 530
Brifco	260	Tallin	400 483
		Th Marine	670 670

Handelsbanken	230	275	Toyota	1,290	1,580
Pharmacia	184	182	Yamaha Sec	528	519
Saab-Scania	182	180			
Sandvik	400	400	New Index:	949.57	
Skanska	373	378	Previous:	952.36	
SKF	91.5	92.8	Nikkei-DJ Index:	11,235.12	
Swedish Match	160	161	Previous:	11,229.28	
Volvo	224	241			
	214	211			

Sydney	
ACI	192
ANI	260
AHZ	524
BHP	104
	195
	265
	542
	104

Coles	418	418	Rocher Baby	5,100	9,115
Comarco	260	260	Sandoz	7,100	7,650
CRA	548	552	Schneider	3,375	3,480
CSR	309	311	Sulzer	313	313
Dunlop	185	190	Swiss Bank Corp	354	355
Elders Int'l	524	530	Swissair	1,620	1,675
Hooker	175	175	Union Bank	3,440	3,480
Moprelton	235	235	Winterthur	10,000	10,000



## SPORTS

## NFL's Oilers End Skid by Defeating Chiefs, 17-16

United Press International  
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The Houston Oilers ended the longest losing streak in National Football League history here Sunday by winning their first game of the season, a 17-16 verdict over the Kansas City Chiefs.

Quarterback Warren Moon dove

for a yard for a touchdown and passed 2 yards to Jamie Williams for a second-quarter score to help the 10 Oilers end their 23-game road losing streak. It was Houston's first victory away from the Astrodome since a 9-3 decision over Cleveland on Sept. 13, 1981; it also broke an overall 11-game losing streak dating to the 15th game of the 1983 season, when the Oilers beat Cleveland, 24-7.

Nick Lowery kicked a field goal in each of the first three periods to stake the Oilers to a 9-7 lead. But Houston nose tackle Mike Stensrud recovered a fumbled snap from center by quarterback Todd Blackledge at the Oilers 45 with 62 seconds left in the third quarter. Moon then engineered an 8-play drive capped by his plunge for a 14-9 lead. The former Canadian Football League star scored one play after he beat a blitz with a job pass to Tim Smith for a 25-yard gain. Moon was 19-of-26 passing overall for 180 yards as the Oilers gave first-year Coach Hugh Campbell his initial NFL victory. Houston fullback Larry Moriaty chipped in his first career 100-yard rushing play, gaining 115 yards on 28 carries.

Patriots 38, Bills 10

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Tony Collins scored twice on 1-yard bursts and Tony Eason threw for three touchdowns to lead New England's 38-10 rout of Buffalo. The winners' defense registered eight sacks and three interceptions. Buffalo (0-11) is the league's only team without a victory in 1984.

Colts 9, Jets 5

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Raul Allegre's three field goals lifted the Colts to a 9-5 victory over the New York Jets in a steady downpour.

Saints 17, Falcons 13

In Atlanta, Richard Todd threw scoring passes of 36 and 17 yards to Bobby Brener to lift New Orleans to a 17-13 verdict over the Falcons. The combination's second touchdown hookup capped an 87-yard drive with 12:11 left in the game and erased Atlanta's 13-10 lead.

Bengals 22, Steelers 20

In Cincinnati, Larry Kinnear ran 3 yards for a touchdown with 35 seconds remaining as Cincinnati rallied past Pittsburgh, 22-20. Backup quarterback Turk Schieffler guided the Bengals 49 yards to the

winning points with under six minutes to play. Schieffler took over when Ken Anderson bruised his shoulder on a third-quarter sack. It was the fourth straight time the Steelers have knocked Anderson out of a game.

49ers 41, Browns 7

In Cleveland, Roger Craig ran for two touchdowns and Freddie Solomon caught two scoring passes from Joe Montana to highlight San Francisco's 41-7 rout of the Browns.

Rams 29, Bears 13

In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson rushed for 149 yards and two touchdowns in leading the Los Angeles Rams past Chicago, 29-13. Dickerson upped his league-leading rushing-yardage total to 1,309.

Packers 45, Vikings 17

In Milwaukee, Lynn Dickey passed for 303 yards and 4 touchdowns, including 2 third-quarter strikes to Jessie Clark and a 63-yarder to James Lofton, as the Packers rolled to their third straight victory, a 45-17 slaughter over Minnesota.

Dolphins 24, Eagles 23

In Miami, Doug Betters blocked an extra-point attempt with 1:52 left to play, preserving the Dolphins' 24-23 victory over Philadelphia.

Buccaneers 20, Giants 17

In Tampa, Florida, Steve DeBerg hit Kevin House for the go-ahead touchdown in the third quarter and Obed Arias kicked two field goals as Tampa Bay ended a four-game losing streak by downing the New York Giants, 20-17.

Redskins 28, Lions 14

In Washington, filling in for injured John Riggins, Otis Womley scored the first three rushing touchdowns of his NFL career and Keith Griffin added 114 yards on the ground as the Redskins dispatched Detroit, 28-14.

Broncos 16, Chargers 13

Sammy Winder's 1-yard plunge with 38 seconds left capped a 77-yard drive that lifted Denver to a 16-13 victory over the Chargers. After Winder's TD, the passing of

quarterback Dan Fouts took the Chargers from their 20-yard line to the Denver 27, but Ron Benirschke was wide to the left on a 46-yard field goal attempt with two seconds to play.

Cowboys 24, Cardinals 17

In St. Louis, Gary Hogeboom threw a 26-yard touchdown pass to Ron Spriggs midway through the final period to break a 17-17 tie and lift Dallas past the mistake-prone Cardinals, 24-17.

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Defensive end Doug Betters (75) blocked Paul McFadden's extra-point attempt with 1:52 left to play Sunday, and Miami remained undefeated with a 24-23 victory over Philadelphia.

## Winnipeg and Hamilton in Grey Cup

United Press International  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Quarterback Tom Clements threw three touchdowns passes Sunday as the Winnipeg Blue Bombers advanced to the Canadian Football League championship game for the first time in 19 years with a 31-14 victory over the British Columbia Lions. The Western Division titans will meet Hamilton in next Sunday's Grey Cup game, the Tiger-Cats defeated Toronto Sunday in the Eastern Division final.

## CFL PLAYOFFS

In their last title-game appearance, in 1965, the Blue Bombers lost to Hamilton, 22-16. Clements, who threw 29 touchdowns during the regular season, left the game with a rib injury midway through the third quarter with Winnipeg leading, 24-7, on second-period scoring strikes of 6 and 18 yards to James Murphy and Jeff Boyd, respectively, and a 40-yarder to Murphy in the third quarter.

A tenacious Winnipeg defense shut down the passing of quarterback Tim Cowan, who was intercepted twice by linebacker Frank Robinson and twice by cornerback Donovan Rose. The Lions' lone touchdown came on a nine-yard Cowan-to-Ned Armour pass in the third period. Controlling the ball through the running of Willard Reeves, the Blue Bombers averaged a 20-3 loss Oct. 27 to the Lions, which gave British Columbia first place in the West by two points over Winnipeg.

In Toronto, Dieter Brock fired a 25-yard touchdown pass to Ron Johnson at 8:29 of the first overtime Sunday to power Hamilton to a 14-13 triumph over the defending champion Toronto Argonauts in the Eastern final. The Argonauts missed an opportunity to win on the final play of regulation when punter Hank Leslie's attempt at a single from the 41 fell a yard short of the goal line, leaving the score at 8-8.

With Toronto holding a 9-8 overtime lead, Brock connected with

Johnson on a rainbow pass over cornerback Lamont McEacham, giving the Tiger-Cats their first lead of the day. Toronto, which has represented the East in the last two Grey Cup games, came back on a single and a 40-yard field goal by Ilesic to narrow the score to 14-13.

Bernie Ruffo played a key part in the Tiger-Cat victory by kicking two field goals — one of them a 56-yarder — and two singles.

Neither of the Argonaut quarterbacks, Condredge Holloway and Joe Barnes, could generate much offense: Toronto's only touchdown came on a two-yard run by Lester Brown. Ilesic, who missed several field goal attempts and was in sub-par punting form, kicked one field goal, three singles and a conversion.

Hamilton cornerback Felix Wright had four interceptions, equalling the regular-season single-game record held by several players and one shy of the post-season mark set by Winnipeg's Bud Grant against Saskatchewan in the 1953 Western final.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	W	L	Pct. GB
Philadelphia	5	1	.833 —
Washington	4	5	.444 2 1/2
New York	3	5	.375 3
Golden State	2	6	.250 4
Central Division			
Chicago	6	2	.750 —
Milwaukee	6	2	.750 —
Cleveland	4	4	.500 2
Atlanta	5	5	.500 2
Indiana	6	1	.857 4 1/2
Cleveland	0	5	.000 6
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Houston	7	0	1.000 —
Denver	7	0	1.000 —
San Antonio	6	2	.750 1 1/2
Dallas	5	3	.625 2 1/2
Utah	4	4	.500 3 1/2
Kansas City	1	6	.143 4 1/2
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	6	2	.750 —
Portland	4	4	.500 1 1/2
L.A. Lakers	5	5	.500 2
L.A. Clippers	3	5	.375 3
Golden State	2	6	.250 4
Seattle	2	6	.250 4

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Portland	95	82	—
Phoenix	108	100	—
San Antonio	108	100	—
Golden State	108	100	—
Seattle	108	100	—
Portland	108	100	—
Phoenix	108	100	—
San Antonio	108	100	—
Golden State	108	100	—
Seattle	108	100	—

## Transition

CHICAGO — Placed Jim McMahon, quarterback, on the injured reserve list. Activated Mitch Kern, tight end.  
SAN FRANCISCO — Re-activated Jesse Soth, offensive lineman, from injured reserve. Moved Al Davis, tight end, from Fred Dean, defensive end, to a full-back contract.  
SEATTLE — Re-activated Dan Dufek, safety. Placed Edwin Butler, guard, on injured reserve.  
N.Y. RANGERS — Re-activated Alvin Harrison, left wing, from New Haven of the American Hockey League to New York. (Hockey League and Major League and Minor League, goal tender, from Salt Lake to New Haven.)  
ST. LOUIS — Re-activated Rick Hahn, goaltender, from the International Hockey League.  
VANCOUVER — Sent Richard Bradeau, goaltender, to Seattle. Activated Garry Hogeboom, defenseman, and Dave Morrison, left wing, to Fredericton of the American Hockey League. Re-activated Neil Belland, defenseman, from Fredericton.  
ATLANTIC CONFERENCE — Appointed Ron Bevan assistant conference commissioner and named L. Ron Shyne assistant director of hockey relations.  
MONTREAL — Announced that the contract of Dwight Wallace, head football coach, will be renewed.  
HUNTER — Named Rick DelGaudio assistant head coach.  
NORTHWESTERN — Announced the dismissal of Terry Brown, head coach, from the head coach team.  
NORTHWESTERN — Released Lee Lorne, head football coach. Named Ted Huber, head football coach.  
NORTHWESTERN — Signed Dennis Green, head football coach, to a three-year contract extension.

## Football

## Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

PACIFIC-10			
All Games			
W.L.T.P.	W.L.T.P.	W.L.T.P.	W.L.T.P.
Stanford	7	0	1.000
Washington	6	1	.857
UCLA	5	2	.714
Arizona	4	3	.571
California	3	4	.429
Oregon	2	5	.286
Utah	1	6	.143
Colorado	0	7	.000
SOUTHWESTERN			
All Games			
W.L.T.P.	W.L.T.P.	W.L.T.P.	W.L.T.P.
Texas	7	0	1.000
Oklahoma	6	1	.857
Arkansas	5	2	.714



## ART BUCHWALD

## Cleaning the Office

WASHINGTON—They were cleaning out the 1984 campaign headquarters of Senator Jesse G. Gungl on the other day.

One volunteer went to the closet and yelled, "What should I do with all these political promises the senator made?"

"Dump them in the ashcan," the campaign manager said. "The senator never likes to keep campaign promises."

"Why don't we put them in storage in case he runs again in six years?"

"We'll need space then for new promises. Be sure to shed the old ones before you throw them in the trash. It could be very embarrassing if they got into the wrong hands."

Another volunteer opened a large metal file. "How about this drawer on the 'Great Issues Facing the American People Today'?"

"Throw everything in the incinerator. The senator doesn't have to deal with the issues any more."

"What about all this confidential information on the personal life of his opponent, Marvin Dittler?"

"We better save it in case Dittler is dumb enough to run for political office again. It cost us a bundle."

A staff worker was going through a large cardboard box. "Do we want to keep these below-the-belt TV commercials that we

used to smear Dittler in the final weeks of the campaign?"

"Good heavens, no. Get rid of them in case Dittler sues us for slander."

"How about the ones that weren't dirty?"

"I didn't know we had any TV commercials that weren't dirty."

"We made two just in case the senator decided to take the high road. But we never used them."

"I told his aides it was a waste of money to make them in the first place. The senator has never taken the high road in his life."

"Do we want to save this black-list of all the people who gave fundraising parties for Dittler?"

"You bet your life we do. The senator never forgets his enemies."

"How about these computer printouts of the Great Americans who sent us money to keep the country from going Communist?"

"Don't throw those away. We need the list for another mailing to raise more money for the senator's One Nation Under God Political Action Committee."

"Here are some large checks that were never cashed."

"They weren't supposed to be cashed until after the election. Give them to me and I'll put them in the senator's Charles Fournier's campaign manager said."

"You don't expect him to live on a senator's salary for the next six years?"

"Should we keep this debate briefing book?"

"Sure. The senator might want to use it again when he goes on 'Meet the Press.'"

"It isn't the senator's briefing book, it's Dittler's."

"Crimes, I thought we had destroyed it after the debate. Put it in the fire with the list of all the people the senator promised federal jobs to if he got elected."

A secretary said, "We have an awful lot of bumper stickers left over."

"What do they say?"

"'Honk If You Think Dittler's a Homosexual.'"

"Let's send them over to Dittler's campaign headquarters to show his people there are no hard feelings, now that the campaign is over."

"What do you think Dittler's a Homosexual?"

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## The Whole Earth Meets the Future

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

SAUSALITO, California—The gale forced sheets of cold rain against the houseboats moored at E Dock in Waldo Point Harbor and set them swaying.

A smile lit up Stewart Brand's wayworn face as he turned his attention to the water muscled on the decks of his tugboat, the Mirene. "I like to be aware of the weather," he said.

He was in the galley, tying low for a while, gathering strength for the imminent 11-city tour to promote his new book, "The Whole Earth Software Catalog." That's the volume for which he received a much-publicized advance of \$1.3 million. An oversize paperback, at \$17.50 a copy, it offers shoppers a guided tour through the software and hardware cluttering the wide aisles of the great American computer supermarket.

It is time for Stewart Brand to be visible again, for strangers on nearly famous talk shows in non-descript cities to ask him eager questions about the future, about cultural change and about whatever happened to the '60s any way.

"I'm tired of the 'there-he-is-again' story," said Brand, 45, who consolidated his status as a Hawkeye for trend-watchers during the appearance of 16 editions of his "Whole Earth Catalog," which has sold 2.5 million copies since 1968 and in 1972 won him a National Book Award.

He continued: "It's 'Oh look, he's back again among us.' Or 'Oh look, those enduring wrinkles are old tracks now.' Or 'Oh look, he's still on his horse.' Or 'Oh look, he's still got the brass ring.'"

It is a time of equanimity for Stewart Brand. "I was always expecting to be in prison, or sick, or dead—and I'm not," said the man whose portrait as a '60s counterculture outlaw and gentle provocateur was painted by the writer Tom Wolfe in his bestselling book, "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test."

"I'm shockingly happy," Brand said. "I have more than my tugboat. I've got Patty, I've got the house, and I've got the business out of the woods."

About Patty: She's 33-year-old Patricia Phelan, his second wife, and they have been married for a bit over a year. She is director of the Planetary Health Resource Center, a San Francisco medical library that helps people learn about their afflictions.

About the tugboat: It's a 72-year-old "log tug" that once plied the rivers of Oregon. "Patty and I bought it for \$8,000," Brand said, "and it's taken three years to restore it." So far, it's cost them \$180,000.

The renovation proceeded according to the theoretical principles of Christopher Alexander, the architect whose insights have animated Brand's publications. The Mirene has solar roof panels and an exterior ladder that must be dared in all weather to reach the pilot house.

About saving the business: The CoEvolution Quarterly, the highly praised 10-year-old magazine put out by Brand and his idiosyncratic staff of collaborators, was "doing a slow slide to oblivion," he said. The decision to do the software catalog was a gamble. "My company basically was riding on it," he said.

He was "scared to death and nervous" by the prospect of trying to "surround the subject while

the market was exploding," he said. "It was like trying to swallow a hand grenade."

The catalog has received some rave reviews but though the advance word-of-mouth had been ominous.

"There were two big rumors about the book," said Brand. "One, that it was terrible, and two, that it was terribly late. The rumor was: No way these unconstructed hippies could possibly surround and contain this impossible body of material—but we did it, and it froze the competition."

Brand, who was once a biologist, finds the form and function of computers reminiscent of biological processes. He believes the machines are a liberating force, empowering a new generation of information adepts. He also worries that computers' impact must be monitored, but that those who ordinarily do the monitoring have been co-opted. He said: "All the nice liberal critics have Kaypros. They don't greet computers with the howls of protest that greet recombinant DNA research."

In previous years, Brand found fulfillment in sports like parachuting and bang-gallop, but has discontinued them, he said, "because they could break your bones." The bones are sturdy enough. His six-foot frame is that of the Oregon lumberjack he once was, and his direct blue eyes, when they aren't alight with a sense of wonder, have the focus of a linebacker who means to bring you down. Brand is a very serious man who laughs easily.

"I was a hippie artist for six years," he said. "I'm a business man now, but I'm still a hippie artist."

The inner dialogue over materialism, he said, continues for him and for many others whose ideology took root in the '60s culture. "It's as if there's an angel and a devil on their shoulders," he explained. "One is saying 'Go get stoned,' and the other is saying 'Double your income.'"

He paused in thought, this man who gave away \$20,000 in \$100 bills at a party in 1971 to share the profits from "The Last Whole Earth Catalog." The slogan carried by the book's Phoenix-like next edition cautioned: "Stay hungry. Stay foolish."

"I'm not particularly hungry," he said, the blue eyes scouting something a good way from E Dock. "But we can find a way to get hungry again."



Stewart Brand and his wife, Patricia Phelan, in front of their renovated tugboat.

Patricia Phelan, his second wife, and they have been married for a bit over a year. She is director of the Planetary Health Resource Center, a San Francisco medical library that helps people learn about their afflictions.

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## PEOPLE

## French Literary Award

Marguerite Duras has crowned a 40-year career as a novelist, scriptwriter and playwright by winning the Prix Goncourt, France's top literary award. Duras, 70, was awarded the prize for her latest novel "L'Amant" (The Lover), a best-seller in France.

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in a Basel hospital after being hit by a streetcar in 1955 by refusing to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, was one of a dozen recipients of this year's Candace Award, honoring black women. The award, presented by the National Coalition of 100 Black Women, also went to Hazel Johnson-Brown, the first black woman to reach the rank of general in the U.S. military. Jennie Patrick, a chemical engineer who was the first black woman to receive a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Edna Williams, president of the Joint Center for Political Studies and former director of the office of Equal Employment Opportunity. A special achievement award was given to Constance Baker Motley, chief judge of the U.S. District Court Southern District of New York.

Mountain-climbing and politics were among the topics discussed as San Francisco's mayor, Dianne Feinstein, met with the prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, in Beijing. The mayor's delegation included her banker husband, Rick and C. Blum, who failed in a bid to climb Mount Everest in 1981 and is planning a second attempt. The mayor's party is in China to bolster trade and political ties forged since 1979.

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